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Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FERDINAND SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912.

VOL XV NO 28--

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 2 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALJOJA	20,830
12 "	RAJPUTANA	MOREA	16,598
19 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	16,598
26 "	RAVALPINDI	NALDERA	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,593
12 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,585
19 "	RAZMAK	MALJOJA	16,593
26 "	CHINA	MALJOJA	7,932
26 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA		16,227
9 "	RANCHI		16,550
16 "	RAZMAK		16,593
23 "	RAJPUTANA		16,598
30 "	MOOLTANA		20,847
7 May	RAVALPINDI		16,619
14 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,585
21 "	RANPURA	MALJOJA	16,593
28 "	DELTA	MALJOJA	20,831
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	16,593
18 "	CHINA	MALJOJA	7,932
25 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,593
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,598
9 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:-

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£44 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabin.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of passengers proceeding by this "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:-

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.

Steamers.

Tons.

1927

10th Mar. '27 DUMANA

24th " MANDALA

14th April MARCHA

5th May MALALA

8,127

8,246

8,258

8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927

2nd Feb. MYANZA

2nd " SHANGHAI

5th " RIVERWAY

1st March DEVANA

MOOLTAN

15th " DELTA

COMORIN

20th " NELLORE

31st " MALOJA

12th April MYANZA

MOIDAVIA

China & Japan

At Colombo for Australia.

To Japan

China & Japan

At Colombo for Australia.

China & Japan

At Colombo for Australia.

China & Japan

At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
* TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	6059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5773	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb.
*AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone No. 20278. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.

2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.

3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.

4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:-

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Esplanade, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Ititis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract.

Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoon Brand "Lotus Honey".

genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 3 Drams Rs. 4.

Ask free particulars to:-

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel: "Ulser," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GUDVANI, 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927

2nd Feb. KHANDALLA East & S. Africa.

4th " VARELA Bureh via Karachi

5th or 6th " BARPETA Bureh via Karachi

& Persian Gulf

7th " VITA Karachi via Kathla-

war coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:-Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation. Year. Surplus disclosed.

First 1917 Rs. 11,532

Second 1920 Rs. 27,737

Third 1923 Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:-

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear.

High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA" (Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:-

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition, Local, Mofussil.

1 Year .. Rs. 20 Rs. 25

6 Months .. Rs. 10 Rs. 12-8

3 Months .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6-4

1 Month .. Rs. 1-14 Rs. 2-4

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Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Local, Mofussil, Foreign.

Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain palm used in millions of homes. It certainly

cures ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:- 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:-

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for Interim Bonuses.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS

at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 10,46,020.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 Rs. 6-10-6 % net

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation Rs. 4-0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:- BRANCH SECRETARY, Aico Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to

BRANCH MANAGER,

50-52, Churchgate St. Fort BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:-Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

CONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:-

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co

Secretaries and Managers.

INSURE WITH:- THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustees.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS

Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices when every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:-

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDRAYAL & Co., P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,

285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta,

A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Rd. Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY.



TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for

LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in

CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for

THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for

Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velveteen, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Registered Office of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., has been REMOVED from Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to the Company's mill premises at Desile Road, Parel, from 31st January, 1927.

28085

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 3723 in respect of 3 Ordinary Shares Nos. 64064, 64062 and 80,600 of the old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Mr. Purshotam Dayal has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an Affidavit Letter for the shares of the new Company into which the said old shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1927.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Jamnadas Purshotam.

28087

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "SHINGO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th January from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st February, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been received under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for 1927-28 are discussed:—

- 1-2. By Mr. R. K. Vaidya (1) For providing a sum of Rs. 15,000 in the Loan Works Budget for purchasing a Motor Cesspool Ejector for the North of the Island and (2) For providing a sum of Rs. 25,000 in the Budget for laying out as a children's playground the piece of land between the two wings of the Dadar Bridge.
3. By Mr. Kanji Dwarakdas—For increasing the Grant-in-Aid to the Infant Welfare Society to Rs. 10,000.
- 4-5. By Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin—For deleting the provisions of (4) Rs. 26,551 made in respect of Dispensary for Combating Venereal Diseases and (5) Rs. 65,664 made in respect of Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st February, 1927.

28088

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO'S ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 6th day of March, 1927, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon at the house of the Liquidator at Girgaum Back Road, Vassonji Hooley, Bombay, for the purpose of having laid before it an account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books and papers of the Company and of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1927.

GIRDHARLAL H. METHA,

Liquidator.

28084

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of WAMANRAO SARDASHIV REDKAR, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, late a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Dikshit Manecklal and Co. ... Deceased.

YESHWANT WAMANRAO REDKAR, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty fourth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. (Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Ag. Registrar. (Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of January, 1927.

MESSRS. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28090

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Messrs. Craigie Blant and Caroe, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients the Binod Mills Co., Ltd., of Ujjain—Regarding the refund of Town Duty levied in respect of certain cotton bales.
2. Letter from Mr. N. R. Nanekar—Suggesting that the Tramways Company should be requested to ask their starters not to start the cars before all the passengers have got into the cars.
3. Letter from Mr. B. G. Parekar, Chairman of a public meeting held on the 1st January 1927—Forwarding copy of a resolution appreciating the services rendered by Mr. R. D. Aggaonkar as Head Master of the Chinchpogli Free Day Anglo-Vernacular School.
4. Letter from Mr. Behramji Hormuji Karai—Suggesting that the Municipality should appoint a dentist who should attend the different Municipal Dispensaries for the benefit of the poor patients.
5. Letter from Bai Ratanbai Abdul Hussein—Regarding the increased valuation in respect of her property in D Ward.
6. Letter from Mr. C. J. B. Raut—Appealing once again about his dismissal from Municipal Service.
7. Letter from Mr. S. S. Kasbekar and others—Inviting attention to certain nuisances existing at their premises at Lower Parel.
8. Letter from Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Valuer High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. Mahamad Jussab—Requesting that a license may be issued to his client for conducting a 'ghani' at Bhoiwada, 1st Cross Lane.
9. Letter from Mr. H. J. R. Athaide—Suggesting that the road over the new Dadar Bridge be named "DeSilva Road" after the late Dr. Antonio DeSilva.
10. Letter from Mr. Haji Abdul Rahman Ibrahim Soudagar and others, members of the Bombay Cattle Merchants' Association—Regarding a new system of levying rents from the holders of beef-stalls.
11. Letter from Mr. Suleman Cassim Haji Mitha—Regarding the proposed location of a liquor shop near Dadar Market.

RESOLUTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

12. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter which submits a report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer during the six months ending 30th June 1926.
13. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Andors pending disposal by the Committee.
14. Intimating that the object of printing the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council pertaining to the Municipal (Amendment) Acts will be served by keeping available about four sets of the said proceedings in the Corporation Library for the use of Councillors.
15. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, certain arrangements proposed to be entered into with the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, for the maintenance of a Tramway laid over certain roads in the District.
16. Recommending that an additional grant of Rs. 2,372-13-0 be made to meet the payment of bills on account of advertisement and stationery in connection with the last General Elections.
17. Approving subject to confirmation by the Corporation, of the amounts of securities furnished by certain employees of the Town Duty Branch being reduced as proposed.
18. Recommending sanction to the current deposit account and the fixed deposits held by the International Banking Corporation being transferred to the National City Bank of New York.
19. Recommending sanction to the payment of Messrs. Brafwate & Co.'s bill for constructing two ballast walls and supports at the abutments of Kasheji South Bridge.
20. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards statements of outstanding bills for Municipal taxes remaining uncollected for more than six months.
21. Recommending sanction to the schedules of establishment of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital being varied so as to admit of certain posts being omitted and others substituted for them.
- 22.23. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (22) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (23) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

24. Forwarding for approval plans and an estimate for filling in certain low-lying

PUBLIC NOTICES

lands alongside Love Grove Road.

25. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for a portion of Arthur Road.
26. Submitting a report as to the desirability of providing a shelter at Cuffe Parade for the convenience of the public.
27. Forwarding for approval plan and an estimate for laying out in a semi-permanent manner the roads within the Mahim Park Area.
28. Submitting a report as to the repairs of certain roads.
29. Submitting a report as to the desirability of closing certain open road-side drains.
30. Reporting on the question of granting a license for an oil 'ghani' situated at No. 21, Tantanpura Street.
31. Regarding the question of providing a public fountain and cattle trough at Autop Hill.
32. Reporting on a letter from Bai Dewoolbai, wife of Mr. Anandrao Guparao regarding the assessment charges in respect of her property at Parel Village.
33. Submitting a report as to the condition of Wodehouse Road, and as to what Companies were responsible for digging up this road.
34. Regarding the question of constructing a market for Dadar Colony.
35. Regarding the question of the sale of the right of selling manure from the manure pits at Tardeo Flats.
36. Reporting on the question of the non-enforcement of set-back at a building under construction between premises Nos. 573 and 580 on Girgaum Road near Chandanwadi.
37. Reporting on an application from the Joint Honorary Secretaries and Managing Trustees, Lady Norbete Hindu Orphanage, for financial help.
38. Reporting on a complaint about certain nuisances at Dongre Building, Lalbag, Parel.
39. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.
40. Forwarding a statement, showing the quantity of water brought into the City.
41. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
42. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.
43. Submitting a report as to the discharging of sewers in certain parts of the City.
44. Submitting a report as to the number of mutton shops in the City outside the Municipal and private markets.
45. Regarding the question of locating a motor ambulance at Dadar.
46. Submitting a report as to whether an attempt had been made by a superior Officer of the Mechanical Engineer's Department to create false evidence about his innocence.
47. Requesting sanction to certain payments being made during 1927-28 on account of unexpended balances of the grants for 1925-26 and previous years, etc.
- 48-53. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of (48) Rs. 119 being paid to a retired fireman in the Water Department, (49) Rs. 161 being paid to a retired Mucadan in the Municipal Laboratory, (50) Rs. 133 being paid to a retired cart driver in the Conservancy Branch, (51) Rs. 129-8-0 being paid to a retired leading siding Bigore in the Conservancy Branch and (52) Rs. 123-8-0 being paid to a retired halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch and (53) Rs. 98 being paid to a retired scavenging woman in the conservancy Branch.
54. Regarding the question of submitting six monthly statements of assessment of properties showing therein the arrears of assessment for each ward.
55. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.
56. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit as a member of the Corporation.
57. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1926.
58. Requesting sanction to a special compassionate allowance being paid to certain relatives of a scavenging bigari who died of injuries caused while doing his duty.
59. Forwarding statements showing the number of motor vehicles taxed.
60. Requesting sanction to a strip of land remaining after the widening of Reay Road being sold on certain conditions.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

61. Regarding the closing of a Refreshment room at Chowpatti.
62. Forwarding a Press Note regarding the reorganisation of the Development Department.
63. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Fort—Regarding the question of providing a mirror to heavy motor vehicles.
64. Letters from Mrs. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia and Mr. Sukhia Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.
65. Letter from Mr. Laxmidas G. G. Tejpal—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father, the late Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal.
66. Letter from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—Resigning her seat on the Medical Relief Committee.
67. Letter from Mr. H. J. Bhambha, constituted Attorney to Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited—Forwarding copies of notifications

PUBLIC NOTICES

with regard to an amendment of the Andhra Valley (Hydro-Electric) License, 1919, and of the Bombay (Hydro-Electric) License, 1907.

68. Letter from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—Forwarding volumes of Reports and Debates of the various Legislative Councils and of the Legislative Assembly.
69. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution regarding the question of reducing the maximum load allowed in a bullock cart.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

70. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—For requesting the Schools Committee to draw up a simple set of lessons in elementary hygiene and national unity to be taught in Municipal primary schools.
71. From Dr. Accacio G. Viagas—For laying down that the Special Committees should submit their reports within a month and the Consultative Committees within two months unless otherwise directed.
72. From Sir Vasantao Anandao Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., seconded by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. S. M. Edwardes.
73. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For obtaining a report as to the unsatisfactory condition of certain roads and footpaths in the City.
- 74-75. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—(74) For obtaining a report as to whether it is feasible for the Health Department to take up the work of giving instruction to the general public in elementary principles of Hygiene and (75) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the practice of sorting out grain from kutchra carts and road sweepings and selling it in the market as article of food for human consumption.
76. From Mr. Shivas Champsinh Thakkar—For expressing opinion that licences should be given for constructing new milch cattle stables in the northern part of the Island where drains have been laid.
77. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining certain particulars about the importation of milk from up-country.
78. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining a report as to the area of low-lying land at Tardeo flats filled in with sweet earth.
79. From Mr. Shankarrao A. Mantri—For obtaining a report as to how old iron was allowed to be used in the stalls in the new Chowpatti Market.
- 80-81. From Dr. E. Moses—(80) For obtaining proposals for treating Khand Bazar Road and a portion of Sandil Street with self-stones or asphalt on cement concrete and (81) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of a chawl on Falkland Road.
82. From Dr. S. S. Bathwalk—For obtaining a report from the Drainage Committee for putting up additional ejectors in order to abate the nuisance caused by the surcharging of sewers.
83. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining certain particulars regarding cesspools in the City.
84. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For appointing Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to be a member of the Building Regulations Committee.
85. From Mr. G. B. Nare—For inviting the attention of the Commissioner of Police to certain motorists driving carelessly near school buildings.
86. From Dr. N. D. Savarkar, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and supported by Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. S. K. Pupala, Dr. J. N. Choksey and Mr. R. A. Gole—For deploring and condemning the death of Swami Shradhanand.
- 87-89. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(87) For obtaining from the R. B. and C. I. Railway certain particulars about the construction of the new Bassein Bridges. (88) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his proposals for the improvement of Hasali Tank Lane and (89) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the question of constructing a charitable dispensary at Worli.
90. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of burning some of the City's kutchra in the Port Trust's Incinerator at Wadala as an experimental measure.
91. From Rao Bahadur A. K. P. seconded by Mr. H. J. Davis—For requesting the Public Health Committee to expedite their report on Mr. Starke's report regarding the prevention of professional beggary in Bombay.
- 92(a) From Mr. H. P. Moody, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksey—For appointing Dr. Accacio G. Viagas to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee (b) From Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtikar—To the same effect.
93. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for naming certain streets at Dadar as suggested by him.
- 94-96. From Mr. K. P. Nariman—(94) For expressing opinion that the stalls of the newly erected Municipal Markets at several places in the City should not be auctioned, etc., (95) For requesting the President to fix a day for discussing the Back Bay Committee's Report when received and (96) For obtaining a list of Municipal Officers originally appointed temporarily on special Loan Works but who are still allowed to continue in service after the termination of the special works.
97. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Municipal Secretary to notify the Supplementary Corporation Agenda in as many papers as the Main Agenda is notified.
98. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—For obtaining information from Government as to what steps are being taken to prevent the re-entry of Influenza in the City through the Port.
99. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should give at least fifteen days' notice whenever Municipal contracts are auctioned.
100. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For expressing opinion that no liquor or alcohol should be served at any function given in

the name of the Corporation.

101. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Commissioner to provide a proper staircase from the 1st to the 2nd floor of the Municipal building near the Corporation Hall.
102. From Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Mr. J. B. Bamas-Behram, supported by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh—For voting a Farewell Address to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla, M.P.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

103. Regarding Draft representation to Government on (a) the question of conceding to the Corporation the right to determine the number and locality of liquor shops within the Town and Island of Bombay and (b) the appointment of Excise Advisory Committees and enlargement of their functions and powers.
104. Regarding the question of supporting the suggestions made by the Bombay Temperance Council to Government in the matter of the constitution of the Excise Advisory Committee.
105. Regarding the question of the appointment of a Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases.
106. Regarding the assessment charges in respect of the premises belonging to Bai Pirojbai widow of the late Mr. S. P. Dadyburjor owner of a property at Northbrook Street.
107. Confirmation of the proceedings of certain special committees.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st February, 1927.

28089

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "VISHVA KARMA" AT NOWROJI HILL ROAD (CHINCH BUNDER ROAD).

By the order of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY the 6th February 1927 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon and known as "Vishva Karma" situate on and being plot No. 12 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and adjacent Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing an area of 627 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by a road 40 feet in width, on the West by plot No. 34 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Esmail Lalji and on the North by plot No. 11A of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Fulchand Anand Jetha and Popathoy Anand Jetha and which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3184 and Cadastral Survey No. 1721.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT MATUNGA. AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MATUNGA, NEAR KING'S CIRCLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Madgavkar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Bat Gangabai Nagindas Dullabhadra in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th February 1922 executed by the said Gangabai Nagindas Dullabhadra in favour of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Sunday the 6th February 1927 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Matunga, near King's Circle, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon being Plot No. 412 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay Admeasuring 140 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 1928 (7) and Cadastral Survey No. 10 Dhavari Division and Assessed by the Municipality under P. Ward No. 7792 (1) Street No. 1950 and bounded on the East by a Road, on the West by Plot No. 443 of the said Estate belonging to Bai Rattanbai wife of Tricundas Purshotamdas on the North by Plot No. 441 of the said Estate belonging to Harilal Natabhai Desai and on the South by a Road.

For full particulars and Conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Madgavkar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 31-33, Hanuman Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)
Bombay, Feb. 1st.

(Saturday, Sunday, Amas & Bank Holiday)
at 2-30 P. M.

	CHADAR Kori Calender:—			
	Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14	6
ys	David	"	0 13	6
	Mahel	"	0 13	6

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 31.	
March	13.25-.09
May	13.45-.09
July	13.65-.09
October	13.85-.08
December	14.04-.11
Middling Spot	13.55-.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 31.	
March	13.21-.10
May	13.58-.08
Middling Spot	13.22-.10

NEW YORK.

New York 10-55 A.M.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	13.29
May	13.50
July	13.70

NEW YORK NOON CALL.	
March	13.29
May	13.50
July	13.71

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.	
March	13.25
July	13.61

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 31.	
Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.	
Closing.	
January	7.07-.07
February	7.12-.07
March	7.16-.07
April	7.23-.07
May	7.27-.07
June	7.34-.07
July	7.37-.07
August	7.40-.07
September	7.42-.08
October	7.44-.09
November	7.47-.09
December	7.48-.09
January	7.37-.02
Middling Spot	7.42-.02

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.	
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	13,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.	
Closing.	
January	13.05
February	13.00
March	12.97
April	12.95
May	12.94
June	12.90
July	12.92
August	12.97
September	13.00
October	13.00+02
November	13.07+02
December	12.95+0
January	13.85+05
Sakellaris, F.G.F. Spot	12.95

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.	
Scinde Good	5.45-.05
Scinde Fully Good	5.65-.05
Scinde Fine	5.85-.05
Bengal Good	5.55-.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.75-.05
Bengal Fine	5.95-.05
Oomra Good	5.05-.05
Oomra Fully Good	5.30-.05
Oomra Fine	5.55-.05
Broach Good	6.00-.05
Broach Fully Good	6.30-.05
Broach Fine	6.60-.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, January 31.	
Cottonseed, Bombay.	
Jan/Feb shipment quoted, £8-5-0	
Castorseed, Bombay.	
Jan/Feb shipment offered, £19-10-0	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton	
Jan/Feb shipment offered, £20-5-0	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.	
Feb/Mar. shipment offered £30-0-0	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.	
Mar/Apl. shipment offered, £20-0-0	

WHEAT LONDON.

London, January 31	
Barletta Russo, per 64 lbs	
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 51/-	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb.	
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 52/-	
MARKET: Quiet.	
Wheat, Australian.	
Feb/Mar. shipment sellers 52/9	
MARKET: Quiet.	
Wheat, Choice/White Karachi.	
Apl/May shipment buyers 51/6	
Wheat, choice/White Karachi.	
May/June shipment buyers 50/9	

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, January 31.	
Demand Bills	484.62

COFFEE.

New York, January 1.	
Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality),	
Spot	15-3/16

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.

B C RATE—	
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.	
Bank's selling D D 1/6.	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling D.D. T.T. 1/5 31/32.	
Bank's selling T T 1/5.	
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A 1/6 1/4.	
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A Fes. 967.	
Bank's buying D. D. Fes 952.	

PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Fes. 877.	
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A 1/6 9/32.	
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.	

JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/2.	

HONGKONG—	
Bank's buying 90 D/at D P Rs. 130 1/2.	

SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling Rs. 143 1/2.	

SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs. 183 1/4.	

NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.	

CROSS RATE—	
London-New York Dol. 4.85.	

London-Paris Fes. 133.12.	
London-Switzerland Fes. 25.21.	

London-Berlin Fes. 34.88.	
London-Rome Liras 113.10.	

London-Berlin Marks 20.47.	
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.	
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.	
6 months 4 1/8 per cent.	
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.	
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.	
1 month 5 per cent.	
3 months 5 per cent.	
6 months 5 per cent.	
Tone of Money market. Steady.	
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, January 31.	
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. ..	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..	£117-8
(London Register)	£10-3/8
National Bank	£48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4%	£87-3/4
Conversion Loan	£76-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/8%	£102
Rupce Paper 3 1/8%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan ..	£51-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/8% Sterling Loan ..	£70-1/4
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5%	£101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£93-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, January 31.	
Interest, day to day Loans ..	4-3/4%
Interest 7 days' market Loans ..	4%
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5/32%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4 1/8
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months ..	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months ..	5-3/4%
London, January 31.	
T T Berlin on London	20.45-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London ..	12.14-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	29.37
T T Milan on London	113.15
T T Rome on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	123.15

LONDON METALS.

London, January 31.	
Copper, English best selected ..	£ 60-1/2
Copper, Braziers	£ 70
Yellow Metal	£ 65-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands ..	£ 27
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge ..	£ 15-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	£290-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, January 31.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed.	
lb. spot	1/6-7/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed.	
Spot	1/7 Sellers
Pale Crope, lb. spot	1/6-5/8 Buyers
Pale Crope, ...	1/6-3/4 Sellers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, January 31.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch standard	
No. 25, C & F. Calcutta.	
Feb/Mar. per cwt Nominal 19/4-1/2	
July/Sept. per cwt, Offered 18/-	
Oct/Dec per cwt 18/1-1/2 offered	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard	
No. 25, C & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt, offered 18/2-1/2	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard	
No. 25, C & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt, 18/3-1/4 offered.	

LINSEED.

London, January 31.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £17-15-0	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
Apl/May shipment nominal £17-5-0	
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.	
Jan/Feb shipment Antwerp paid £15-1-3	
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.	
Apl/May shipment Hull paid £15-2-6.	
MARKET: Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	
Jan/Feb £18-5-0	

LINSEED OIL.

London, January 31.	
Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Feb/Apl delivery buyers 31/3	
Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt.	
May/Aug delivery buyers 31/3	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN: N. Y.:—No. Support. Hedge Selling. Confidence lessening. Futures 8 to 11 Lower Spot 10 dozen at 13.55c.

LOCAL:—Offices buyers. Better Liverpool Jobbers buying.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York—May highest 13.56 (10.18 a.m.) lowest 13.44 (2.55 p.m.).

Liverpool—Some hedge selling and straddle selling.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 31st ultimo. (5.20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market heavy under renewed liquidation. Looks like a fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while."

Messrs. Univar and Vessugur's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 31st ultimo as under:—

"General feeling bearish, but we would rather buy on further weakness."

AMERICAN COTTON.

Yesterday the New York Cotton market opened quiet some 2 points better and finding no support prices kept on weakening till closing. At this level very little buying is noticeable and prices moved within a narrow range which proves speculation is not alive. Some hedge selling is responsible for day's weakness and prices declined 8 to 11 points. Spot Cotton declined 10 points at 13.55c.

The Liverpool market opened very steady on its own strength of good spot demand but it attracted some hedge selling and straddle reversing, which forced prices down on parity with America. Closing prices show a drop of 7 to 9 points. Spot sales are reported 10,000 Bales with price 2 points lower at 7.37d. per lb.

The general sentiment outside America continues bullish. There are buyers of cotton but not enthusiastic and there is complete absence of short selling. Thus the prices do not show any material change. At the

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 1st.	
Delivery Contracts	
Ready.	
Mill Terms.	
New	
Bengal Superfine M.G. ..	242/45
" Fine	240
" F.G.	235
Sindh-Punjab Fine	239/40
" F.G.	233
Wardha-Hing. Fine M.G. ..	265/67
Nagpur	265/67
Yeotmal	260
Arvi	260/62
Amraoti	255/57
Khamgaon-Akola	252/54
Multrapur	245/46
Khandesh	240/42
" F.G.	
Muthia Fine	238/40
" F.G.	
Nanded/Purna Best Quality ..	275/80
Purna Average	265/70
Parbhani/Sailu	265/60
Indore/Ujjain	265/75
" Old	
Broach Fine M.G.	
" F.G.	
Westerns Good	
" H.G.	
Cambodia Fine M.G.	290/95
Kalagin	

ROME RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 1.	
Bengal 22 228 March.	
Bengal 230 May.	
Broach 202 A.M.	
Broach 270 Jan.	
Umra 246 March.	
Umra 248 May.	
Bengal 244 237 230 222	
S. P. 240 233 226 218	
Rajputana 244 237 230 222	
Umra No. 3 237 232 247 242	
C. P. No. 1 272 267 262 257	
C. P. No. 2 265 260 255 250	
Khandesh 260 245 240 235	
Muthia	245 241 238

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 1.	
200 Jamshed Mill, Muthia ..	248
200 S. Karamchi, Kalgaon ..	244
200 Vardhaman Bros., Malkapur ..	246
200 Japan T. and Co., Veraval ..	245/247
200 Colaba, Lund Khandwa ..	250
200 Toyomankwa, Muthia ..	243
200 Jeha Devjee, Khandesh ..	246
200 Currimbhaj, Bengal ..	244
200 G. G. Keshu, Khandesh ..	244
100 Currimbhaj, Khandesh ..	244
300 A. Damodar, Khandesh ..	241

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 1.	
Receipts of various raw produce into Bom-	
bay upto noon 31st ultimo:	
Wheat	Cwts.
Linseed	12,715
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ..	3,034
Gingellyseeds	1,888
Poppyseed	1,677
Groundnuts	85
Castorseed	19,157
Castor	4,654
Rice	1,888
Myrabollams	2,663
Cottonseed	38,803
Mustardseed	91
Gram	2,308

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASS. LTD.

WEEKLY STATISTICS.

28th January 1927.

Spot prices.	
Description.	27-1-27 20-1-27
Bengals F. G.	223 234
S/Punjab F. G.	219 230
Rajputana F. G.	223 234
Oomra Fine	240 251

Spot prices.	
Description.	27-1-27 20-1-27
C. P. No. 1 Fine	255 226
C. P. No. 2 Fine	248 259
Khandesh F. G.	226 235

Futures. Settlement Rates 25-1-27	
Hedge Contracts	27-1-27 20-1-27
Bengals March	219 227 222
May	221 224
Broach April/May	256 262 260
July/Aug.	261 268 265
Oomra March	240 249 243
May	242 250 244

Receipts for the week ending 27th Jany.

1927. 1926.	
Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	12078
Oomras	157137
Dholera	7212
Broach	10124
Southerns	18512
Persians	202
Americans	195
Egyptians	3629
E. Africans	820
Other sorts	1151
Total	181414

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Indian Merchants Chamber, Annual Meeting, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd., General Meeting, Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, 4.30 p.m.
Y. W. C. A. Meeting, Woodhouse Road, 6 p.m., Lady Wilson presiding.
Swami Sharvananda's lecture on "Philosophy of Upanishads," University Library Building, 5.45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
FRIDAY, Feb. 4.
S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of Jan. 20 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Malaja" at Aden.
Lecture with lantern slides on "Bijapur," by Mr. T. D. Knapton, Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 6 p.m., Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas to preside.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE.
Swami Sharvananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay, will deliver Lecture II of his course of Lectures on "The Philosophy of the Upanishads" in the Lecture Room, University Library Building, to-day (Wednesday), at 5.45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. "Narenga" via Dhauashkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Friday, the 4th instant instead of on 2nd February, 1927.

CITY'S MORTALITY.
The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:
Smallpox attacks 6, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 89; Total mortality this day last year was 68.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kawalpindi" with mails from London of 27th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 29th instant.
The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 5.30 p.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 11.30 p.m. the same day.
The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 27th instant left Aden at 9 p.m. on the 30th instant and will arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 4th February, 1927.

BENGAL CLUB.
It is proposed to hold a conference of the members of the Bengal Club on Sunday (the 6th instant) in room No. 16, Noble House, Parel (above the Bengal Club premises) to discuss the idea of organising themselves into a united body for the promotion of social intercourse and other cognate objects.

BENE-ISRAEL STREE MANDAL.
Under the auspices of the above Institution a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Alexander Goldstein, on "The Jewish Woman" in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazgaon, to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.) when Miss R. Reuben, Principal, the Israelite High School, will preside. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.
A wireless concert of English and Indian Music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday), from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and can be listened to in the Malabar Hill Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier. The Indian programme will be provided by Prof. K. D. Tendulkar of the Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar.

DR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.
The following four lectures to be delivered by Dr. J. J. Modi have been arranged as under:—
(1) To-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall before the Anthropological Society of Bombay, when Principal Mackenzie will preside as the President-elect for the current year. After the presidential address the lecture on "Cultural Anthropology at a Government House Reception" will be given.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' MEETING.
A meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union was held on Sunday last, with Mr. Givwala in the chair, to consider the grievances of the Employees of the Union, among which were the following:—
(1) Time Scale; (2) Compulsory leave to employees; (3) Employees discharged without proper reasons; (4) Compulsory unemployment of Pirpau men and others when Messrs. Jhabwala and S. S. Mirajkar also spoke.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.
Remittances of Sterling purchased in India during the week ending 29th January, 1927, was Rs. 245,000. The total remittances from 1st April, 1926 to 29th January, 1927, were Rs. 1,195,000. Of this amount Rs. 1,425,000 represent remittances to meet sales of sterling.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.
The Governor of Bombay unveiled the Statue of Dadabhai Navroji on Tuesday, the 1st February.

SYSTEMATIC CHEATING.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

An astonishing case of systematic cheating by an accused person Ganpat Babaji was concluded by Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate at mazaon, who sentenced the accused to 2 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default a further term of 3 months rigorous imprisonment. The accused was in the middle of July last, the accused and a well-dressed man made the acquaintance of the complainant a pan shop-keeper, by frequent visits to his pan-shop. In the course of bet-chewing platitudes, the accused led the complainant believe that his well-dressed friend had a cheque for Rs. 30,000 on the National Bank and being in urgent need of cash desired.

A loan of Rs. 500 from the complainant which sum would be duly returned together with a present of Rs. 50 as soon as the cheque was cashed. The complainant fell into the trap and the next day, proceeded to the National Bank with the accused and his friend. Here the accused asked for a sum of Rs. 30 being the amount required for stamps. The complainant pawned his ring and procured the amount. Evidently the accused were determined to fleece the victim to the bone for while the complainant waited outside under a tree, the accused returned from the bank, and stated that the Bank told him to come the next day as it had not notes of a thousand a piece. Meanwhile the complainant was asked for further loan of Rs. 200 which he managed to procure by pledging his ornaments. Next day the party proceeded to the Bank and the accused having disappeared into the shop, failed to return. The well-dressed man who accompanied the complainant withdrew into the Bank on the pretext of finding the accused and he likewise showed a clean pair of heels. The complainant was so heart-broken at the systematic fraud practised upon him that he collapsed and declined to take food and drink for a week. Eventually the accused was arrested at Thana and brought down to Bombay where he was charged and convicted.

STEALING BINOCULARS FROM RACE COURSE.

MORE ARRESTS MADE.

At a result of further inquiries made by the police in the case in which George Martin, a Christian lad, was arrested for stealing a pair of binoculars from members' stand at the Bombay Race Course on Saturday the 22nd instant two more men have been arrested. Baloo and Mulla Maalya. It transpires that one of the pair of binoculars was found with these two men who purchased it from George Martin. Asked by the Court as to the occasion of George Martin, Sub-Inspector Parulekar stated that he was a riding boy in the stables of H. H. the Maharaja of K. Nagar. He was, at present unemployed. The pair of binoculars was enlarged on Vail and the first and third accused were remanded into police custody for further inquiries.

AN UP-COUNTRY MAN HOAXED.

TRICKED BY A WOMAN.

Seated outside the Byculla Railway Station a young villager, Narayan Rama, was accosted by a woman Nani Nagven who, saying that the fellow was an ignorant visitor from the mofussil asked him for the change of a five rupee note which she showed him. The man explained that he had only four rupees and the woman generously took Rs. 4 and gave him the five rupee note, willing to let him have rupees as a free gift. The man rejoicing at such generosity, showed the note to a tea shop-keeper who told him that it was false and that he was cheated. The Railway police arrested the woman who was convicted by Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at the Mazaon Police Court. The sentence was deferred to enable to police to trace her previous convictions.

A CLEVER ARREST.

The cleverness of a police constable No. 20008, B attached to the Dongri Police Station was responsible for having two petty dealers in charas by the heels. Seated on a bench outside an empty house at Gowli Mohalla at 11 a.m. on Sunday last, the constable noticed two men proceeding upstairs in the empty house. He kept a watch on their movements and noticed each of them tying a bundle across his waist. They were arrested and the bundles were found to contain 9 3/4 lbs. and 15 1/2 lbs. respectively. The two men, Mahomed Haji Abdul and Rahimtoola Kalu were placed before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate on separate charges of illicit possession of charas under the Akbari Act. The first accused pleaded guilty and was convicted on his own plea but the sentence was deferred to enable the police to inquire into his antecedents. The case of 2nd accused is proceeding.

Mr. Haji Bar-at-lwa is defending the accused.

ALLEGED ADULTERY.

Manekjee Cooverjee, who is a carpenter, fled a complaint in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalewala, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate charging Sorabji K. Shroff, a provision stall-keeper in the Crawford Market living at Dhobitalao and his mistress Banooabai with adultery and abetment respectively.

In the course of his complaint, Manekjee stated that he married in March, 1924, and used to live at Dhobi Talao. The complainant alleged that Banooabai induced his wife to go to the room where the first accused was sitting alone. He (the first accused) embraced her and invited her to his bed but

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

A CRIME AGAINST INDIA.

BY KRISTODAS.

The preliminary sparring to the ultimate bout has already commenced in the Assembly with regard to the Currency Bills and it cannot be said that the Finance Member came out even in this preliminary fight quite scathlessly. The postponement of the debate on the Ratio Bill is a clever manoeuvre to get any extraneous advantages which may be possible from budget proposals. All the arts of bullying and cajoling may be used afterwards to wear away particular interests from the popular opposition. The Finance Member feels that time is on his side and so he has taken time for his last offensive. He urged that the gold bullion standard made the position of India practically the same as that of the United Kingdom under the Gold Standard Act, 1925. Such a mythical solace, however, did not comfort the Assembly and there were strong attacks on the position taken up with regard to the gold bullion standard. Mr. Biria, who made one of the finest speeches of the day, observed very well that the Bill was calculated not to give a gold standard nor gold currency to India, and that in order to have a gold currency India must have a gold standard. The gold bullion standard is said to be a half-way house, but it is a half-way house, we are always destined to stay there and not allowed to move on to our destination. As Mr. Jangadas Mehta, in his own satirical manner, pointed out, the gold bullion standard had as much gold in it as the Government of India Act had self-government. The only honest course for the Government would be to declare a gold standard for India with a gold currency. The fears expressed with regard to the practicability and workability of such a scheme are not justified. India can muster gold in sufficient quantities to make the gold currency a practicable proposition, if the Government declare the Mints open to coinage of gold. It is said that there are about 400 crores of rupees in circulation of which about 250 crores may be in reserve or treasuries and provision should be made with regard to gold to cover the remaining 150 crores of rupees. A similar fear lauded India in difficulties at the time of the silver crisis in 1919 and led the Government to India to make tremendously large contracts with the United States of America for purchase of silver from the latter at an abnormally high rate. If the Government had taken the courage in their hands at the time and invited confidence from the people the mortgaging of India's prosperity for some years would not have taken place. Similarly now the Government are feeling nervous about the necessary amount of gold for securing a Gold Currency. They need not, however, if they feel so very strongly about it, declare a Gold Currency immediately, but they may fix a period of 10 years from now, when India will have automatically a gold currency. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya well said that it is a crime against the Indian people not to give them a gold standard with a gold currency.

RESERVE BANK.

As to the gold bullion standard, Mr. Biria pointed out that under the scheme proposed in the Bill India could not for even 40 years have a gold currency. There were differences of opinion observed with regard to the question as to whether the new Reserve Bank should be started or whether the machine of the Imperial Bank should be changed.

she refused to yield. But on June 26, she was prevailed upon to submit to the passion of the first accused. On July 17 and July 20 also she had sexual connection with the first accused.

The complainant therefore charged the accused as above and prayed for process against them.

The complainant, it may be recalled, was a girl and sentenced for assaulting Shroff, the first accused in the present case. The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against both the accused.

A PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS ON FORGERY CHARGE.

At the High Court before Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Blackwell two consolidated appeals came up for hearing in which one Dattatraya Narayan, a pleader was committed to the sessions on charges of forgery.

The facts of the case are that in a certain insolvency matter, a claimant Dwarakadas Ramji had assigned his claim to one Chhaganlal. In March 1925 Dattatraya, pleader presented at the official assignee's office the said assignment, representing himself to be working on behalf of the assignee Chhaganlal, and got the document registered. A final dividend of Rs. 670 was declared by the Official Assignee who sent a dividend warrant in respect of the assignee's claim to the pleader. The latter then presented at the official assignee's office the dividend warrant purporting to have been signed by Chhaganlal with an authority from him to receive the money on his behalf. After getting payment, the pleader credited the amount in his account with the Imperial Bank.

The prosecution alleged that one Vallabhdas Damji had conspired with the pleader in the above transaction, but finding that the pleader had appropriated the whole amount without giving him a share, Vallabhdas set up the real claimant Chhaganlal to pursue the matter. As a

for making it into a Reserve Bank. Mr. Prakasam welcomed any attempt which is sought to transfer the control from the Secretary of State and the Government of India to the Central Bank and this is the opinion shared by many, but unfortunately all these people counted without their hosts for though the control will be taken away from the Secretary of State and the Government of India, yet there will be no difference with regard to the management of finance and administration of the currency and exchange policy till the Central Bank itself is not thoroughly Indianised and has not a constitution which will secure it against being dominated either by the Government or by British trading influences. The immediate issue, however, is of the ratio as the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank Bills are circulated for public opinion. Professor Chhablani of Delhi gave recently a good opportunity to Sir Basil Blackett for emphasising his views with regard to the ratio. He observed that the last two years of stability of exchange had also done much to enable the agriculturist in India as elsewhere to get a price for his produce more in accordance with the normal value of agriculture relative to other produce. Does this mean that the agriculturists are to be mulcted for their sins of getting more prices than hitherto? As Mr. Madon has pointed out often, it is as much justifiable as asking a debtor to pay his ten months' salary, no matter even if it has increased to, say, Rs. 500 per month, while the debt was contracted when his salary was about 100. Then the Finance Member referred to the observations made by Professor Chhablani in regard to "what he calls the gain made by the Government at the cost of taxpayers." Naturally Sir Basil must have cried out, "Si tu Bratus!" when the Professor made these remarks, for it is one of the weakest links in the chain which Sir Basil has been making. He admitted that undoubtedly a 18d. exchange meant that the proceeds of a given level of taxation went further than that would with a 16d. exchange, but tried to reply to it by saying that the interests of the taxpayer and the Government were identical and that it was the amount required by the Government for expenditure that determined how much had to be raised by taxation. It is true, but surely it is an established canon that whatever tax has to be levied should be done so openly and frankly, in order that people taxed may properly realise what is the burden they are expected to bear. This is not the case with the advantage which the Finance Member is going to secure from his higher exchange with regard to his Budget. A 4 or 5 crores of rupees which he will get from the higher exchange and which he counts always as one of the compensating advantages of the 18d. rupee are after all a taxation, but a taxation, the methods and manner of which are hidden from the general public. Surely, somebody has paid this tax and that somebody is the Indian agriculturist. He is not, however, told that these rupees four or five crores are proceeds from the taxation which is to be levied. This is what is objected to, must by people who are opposed to the 18d. exchange. Just as a railway management can without coming before the Legislature by putting up its rates at the maxima, increase its revenue, as the Finance Member will be able to get an additional revenue, without asking the sanction of the Legislature for the same.

result of police investigations, the pleader and his alleged accomplice Vallabhdas were charged with forgery before the Second Presidency Magistrate. The first accused was committed to the sessions and against this he appealed to the High Court. The second accused was acquitted, and the Government also appealed.

Their Lordships dismissed both appeals and confirmed the lower court's order.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMMITTEE MEETING.

ADOPTS BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1927-28.

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Improvement Trust held on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar presiding, the budget estimates for the year 1927-28 were considered. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved about half a dozen amendments for economy in the expenditure of the Trust and retrenchment in the staff. All the amendments having been thrown out by a majority, the budget was unanimously adopted.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Annual Athletic Sports Meeting of Davar's College of Commerce will be held at the Oval on Saturday (5th instant) from 3 p.m. (S.T.) to 6.30 p.m. (S.T.). Heats will be running on Thursday between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.). There will be a programme of sixteen events each carrying two prizes. Two Challenge Cups, viz., (1) the Sivax Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup and (2) Dinshaw D. Nakhwala Championship Challenge Cup will be competed for. The prizes will be distributed at the Annual Social Gathering of the College to be held on 14th March at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall.

TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Seven matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament were played on Tuesday on the Kennedy Sea Face. Noguichi, Vartak and P. N. Pereira obtained fairly easy victories in the Singles class, although Santoke made Noguichi fight hard to win the second set which went to 8-6. In their characteristic way Bhagwat and Khardekar lost their first set to Velkar and Sanghani, but rallying well they took the next two comfortably and the match. It came as a surprise to see Mrs. A. Hunt and Vishram beaten by Miss Leela Row and Sarvarna. Vishram was distinctly off-colour and this combined with some excellent play on the part of the young pair brought the latter a decisive victory. Miss Row's cross-court driving was the feature of the day's matches. The match between Gadgil and Kati and Chhailan and Sanji was fought out at close quarters, volleying and smashing between the order of the encounter. The third set was closely contested and it was only after fourteen games had been played that a decision could be arrived at in favour of the former pair. To-day's fixtures promise some excellent tennis, Raja Iyer is pitted against Frost, and Rangaswamy will also be seen in action.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL.

THE STRIKERS' FIRM STAND.

The strikers from the weaving department of the Emperor Edward Mill met in body again on Tuesday in the morning and evinced their firm determination to stay away from work and continue the strike till their legitimate grievances were redressed. The meeting again appealed to their fellow workers in Bombay not to break in the solidarity of the workers by offering their services to the mill. So far no one of the old hands has rejoined work.

QUESTION ON N. W. F. P. REFORMS.

MR. ABDUL HAYE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Abdul Haye M.L.A. in a statement to the Associated Press on the question of the reforms in the N. W. F. Province said:—"Both Mr. Jinnah and myself had tabled certain questions regarding the extension of reforms in the N. W. F. which came up before the Assembly to-day but we did not press Government for an answer. After consultation with one another we decided this morning not to agitate this point for the present on the floor of the House. In arriving at this decision we had to other object in view except the best interests of the Frontier Province itself. I would refrain from saying anything more on this subject for the present."—A. P.

REBEL DATU TAHLI ATTACKED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Manila—Philippine constabulary attacked the fortress of Rebel Datu Tahl on Jolo Island. Thirty-five rebels were killed. The number of wounded is not known. Tahl finally fled.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION TO MAHARAO OF CUTCH

The Hon. Secretaries of the Shri Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, write:—"The Deputation consisting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Cutch People's Conference which is going to meet H. H. the Maharao of Cutch on 4th instant, Messrs. Shoorji Vallabhdas (President), Mathradas Matam, Ramji Chanda and Rajji Solpar started on Monday morning for Cutch per s.s. "Vita." The other remaining members who are going will start on Wednesday per s.s. "Nitravati," and their names will be published hereafter."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Madras message says:—As a result of the interview which the Agent, South Indian Railway had with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, it was found possible to produce enough power by the Pykara Electric Scheme so cheaply as to enable the Railway Company to utilise the power profitably. The first section of the Railway that might be taken up for railway electrification would be Trichinopoly-Madura section. It is understood the South Indian Railway will shortly introduce time tables in Tamil as an experimental measure, for the use of the non-English knowing public.—Free Press.

A Calcutta message says:—Kanthirao De and Santiram De of the village Mulghar, District Khulna, leaders of a big gang of dacoits, responsible for three dacoities, attended with two murders in Bagerhat sub-division in the course of one month were arrested this morning in a disreputable quarter of the city. The accused, who were placed before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, were ordered to be escorted back to Bagerhat, where the police have already arrested about nine members of the gang, including a woman.—Free Press.

News has just been received in Karachi of the award of the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for heroism in life saving to the following three residents of Karachi:—Captain H. M. Salmood, C.I.E., R.I.M. Port Officer, Karachi; Mr. Mahomed Abdulla Bhatti, a contractor of Karachi and Mr. P. G. Cawley, D. S. O., M. C. of the Karachi Port Trust.—A. P.

SEVERE CEYLONESE COLLAPSE.

M. C. C.'S BRIGHT INNINGS.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

COLOMBO, Feb. 1.

M. C. C.'s match against the Ceylonese Eleven ended to-day in a most exciting draw. The visitors continued their innings this morning and owing mainly to two century innings by Wyatt 124 and Tate 121 they ran up the huge score of 483 for eight wickets and declared an hour before tea time leaving 150 minutes for the Ceylonese second innings.

The home team started well but after making 132 for two they suffered a severe collapse, six wickets going down for 46 runs the last three giving Wyatt the hat-trick. The ninth wicket partnership however played out the time and the match ended in a draw, the Ceylonese making 190 for eight. C. T. Van Goyzele 67 and F. C. W. Van Goyzele 59 were the best scorers for the home team.—A. P.

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS CO. LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS' PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED SCHEME.

The Ordinary Shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Co. Ltd., in a special meeting held at the Bombay Share Bazar Hall on Tuesday evening protested against the proposed Scheme of the Directors of the company. Mr. Vasvive presided. The Scheme, it was pointed out by the speakers, was unfair and inequitable and affected the ordinary shareholders the worst.

The following resolution was moved from the Chair and was adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting of the ordinary shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Co. Ltd., in view of the inequity, unfairness and oppressive nature of the proposed Scheme for reduction of capital and modification of the present Shareholders' rights, strongly protests against the conduct of the Directors in bringing such a scheme before the Shareholders; and this meeting declares that it is the duty of every shareholder to oppose the proposed resolution for reducing the capital by personally being present," (at to-day's (Wednesday's) meeting) "and if in spite of the shareholders' opposition, it is passed by sheer voting force of proxies, the shareholders should take all necessary steps in their power to get the said resolution cancelled."

The meeting also authorised its president to forward a copy of the resolution to the Directors of the Company.

LATEST NEWS.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

Before leaving Delhi this evening Mr. Sukhtawala addressed a crowded public meeting held under the auspices of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Phookan, M. L. A. presided. Mr. Sukhtawala detailed his scheme for boycotting English goods and his programme for creating a workers' union and peasants' organisation in India and also elaborated a scheme of work for the Congress. Diwan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., was also one of the speakers.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The tomb of Pir Sheikh Karimullah in front of the Jama Masjid was found demolished this morning. A large number of Muslims assembled near spot to-day. The offender has not yet been traced.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 1.
Previous closing rate 13.45
To-day's opening rate 13.46
Difference plus .01
To-day's closing rate 13.54
Difference plus .09

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.
Previous closing rate 7.23
To-day's opening rate 7.23
Difference: Unchanged
To-day's closing rate 7.25
Difference plus .02

Sewri closing 263.8-0.
Khandi closing 263.8-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET'S

LATEST QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Silver Ready Rs. 27-2-0.
Difference Rs. 0-7-0 lower.
Silver Forward Rs. 26-14-0.
Difference 0-7-0 lower.
Tone of market:—China solid.

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1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and student of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Bookkeepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men, Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organization, Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising, Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-6.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1927.

A CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

We heartily congratulate Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar on the admirable suggestion he has made for convening a national Convention Parliament of India "for the purpose of setting out a scheme of self-government" and we have no doubt that the suggestion will meet with a wide measure of support throughout the country. It will be remembered that the All-Parties' Conference that met towards the end of 1924 had appointed a sub-committee to frame a scheme of Swaraj and though that committee held many sittings and practically settled a tentative scheme more or less on the lines of Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill—its report was neither adopted nor published as no agreement could be reached on the Hindu-Muslim question. Since then no progress has been made or even contemplated in the matter and two Congress sessions have gone by without producing any plan of political reforms or communal

unity apart from the resolution passed by the Assembly. While the appointment of the Statutory Commission has been sought to be hastened by some parties, futile controversies on the Council policies prevented any constructive proposals being brought forward at Gauhati to prepare a united scheme of Swaraj in view of the impending revision of the Constitution. But now that the Viceroy's speech has left no doubt in our minds about the stolidity and stubbornness of Britain's intentions regarding the National Demand it is but meet that the President of the Congress for the year should take an initiative in convening a Convention Parliament composed of all elected members of both the Central Houses and the provincial councils. This body would be representative of all the parties and communities in the country and would be able to present in a most authoritative manner the united demand of the Indian Nation for satisfaction by the people and the Government of Great Britain.

It should also be noted that the necessity of a cut and dry scheme of Swaraj, so far from being a political luxury that it has been hitherto deemed to be, has become urgent and imperative to answer an inspired challenge thrown out by some British propagandists. For instance, the "Daily Chronicle" of London, which is now being conducted under the active leadership of Lord Reading, in the course of its leading article on the Viceroy's recent utterance goes out of its way to comment on the want of any constructive proposals from India in these words:—

"If the Indians prefer some other scheme of advance let them work out its practical details and publish them. Lord Bickenhead, as far back as July 7, 1925, publicly invited such schemes and promised them the closest study. Eighteen months have passed but not one has been forthcoming. It seems reasonable to infer that those who criticize most have not toiled most to construct and that, while hostile from a variety of motives to the British offer, they have on its merits no alternative to it."

Thus is our unhappy indifference in this vital matter being ruthlessly exploited by the inveterate enemies of India's freedom. Mr. Iyengar's suggestion therefore to convene a Convention Parliament is none too early. The ground has already been cleared in advance by such veteran workers as Mrs. Besant, Deshbandhu Das and Babu Bhagwandas. The main principles of the National Demand have also been enunciated in the Assembly and the Congress. All that, therefore, remains to do is the settling of the details and setting the seal of approval by the elected representatives of the people.

But there is one serious difficulty which set at naught the efforts of the Unity Conference and which may also once again baffle the united wisdom of the nation. It is the question of the special rights and privileges for the minorities in the country. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that it is this question that really prevents all parties in the Assembly from forming a United Opposition. For while the Nationalists of Lalaji Rajpat Rai's Party would not touch separate electorates and special representation with a pair of tongs, the Independents of Mr. Jinnah's Party are adamant on both these questions and would even like to carry further these principles in the domains of higher services and the Local Bodies. The Swarajists appear to be divided on the question among themselves and cannot therefore speak with one voice. And what chances can there be of unity among provincial members when our most experienced and patriotic members are so hopelessly divided among themselves? Still the present occasion for composing these differences is really unique as indeed the convocation of the National Parliament will be the first of its kind. If Indian Nationalists continue to be divided at this hour of national trial, our case may be lost by default and our fate may be adversely sealed for nearly a generation to come. Is it then permissible to hope that the members of the new Parliament that will be convened under such distinguished auspices will make up their minds to place their country above their communities and parties and that they will settle down to their work with the inflexible determination to adjust their differences in the true spirit of unity and harmony?

THE SHINING HOUR.

A contemporary publishes from a correspondent information he gathered while he was improving "each shining hour" during a dull and quiet day of the Assembly. Is he the same correspondent who about this time last year inspired the fiction about "a flat" having been issued by the New Capital Committee for the painting of frescoes in the Imperial City? And, is he the same obliging person who soon afterwards amused the credulous readers of that contemporary with a contrary tune and a sad refrain? Did he not say that "whatever painting is done shall afterwards be scrapped off or whitewashed over if it is regarded by the responsible authorities as not good enough or unsuitable?" The information, this time, about the difference, for

instance, between "fresco" and "tempera" seems to have been borrowed by him, as he says, from the dictionary. Was it, again, the dictionary that helped him about the Byzantine origin of the tempera process? Since "the watery glue" is the artist's "own invention" he saves all eager to learn from wild conjectures. His reference to the classic story of an Italian fresco painter is a delightful ruse for the obliging journalist anxious to say kind and clever things about nothing achieved by somebody in particular. If he had restricted himself to the information about the processes of mural painting or about stories of Italian painters, the enterprise would have been regarded as within the accepted notions of the journalistic trade. He goes further. He would like to write about Hindu symbols, mythology, the Bombay School of Art and the kind intentions of Sir Herbert Baker. The profound knowledge he displays about Hindu iconography is not of a character that would set us inquiring about the source of that information. It is evident that all that he means, when he writes grandiloquently about "painted symbolically", is that certain figures on the walls of the basement of the secretariat are to be painted with symbols. But when he undertakes to provide information about Sir Herbert Baker's kind actions he should have been able to obtain something less vague than he actually supplies. May we know what is the policy or principles, if any, in accordance with which the New Capital Committee or Sir Herbert Baker proposes to give the artists from all parts of the country their legitimate chance? May we know why the idea of a common fund for the decorations, for which the Government plead financial helplessness, which would help competent Indian artists from all parts of the country, has yet found no favour at New Delhi? The question is one of national importance. It has nothing to do with the favour granted to an individual or individual institution. And, if Sir Herbert Baker or the New Capital Committee cared to understand the national point of view, they would not be so enamoured of the idea of competent artists on the search for rich donors. Will the correspondent of the enterprising (or is it obliging?) contemporary seek more convincing testimony than the attractive explanation about the wooden models of the dome sent to the Bombay School of Art? There are, unfortunately for him, those in this city who can estimate his journalistic at its true worth. It is he really on the search, will he, moreover, inform the public whether "the coloured designs on paper" favoured by Sir Herbert Baker have been really submitted by the artist? And, have they been approved by Sir Herbert Baker?

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY CITY.

The authorities of the Bombay Cooperative Institute did well to hold the fourth session of the City Cooperative Conference in the working class area of Parel although this change of venue may have, to some extent, diminished the importance of the gathering in the eyes of the newspaper reading public. While it is certainly true that the Cooperative movement has a universal appeal to all classes of people, inasmuch as it is essentially a movement of economic organisation and reconstruction, the need for it is greater among the economically unorganized sections of the community who live by labour than among the other strata of society drawn from the rentier or professional classes. It is for this reason that the change of venue is to be welcomed as indicating a proper conception of the place of co-operation in the economic life of this great city. It is on the same ground, probably, that the Institute decided to have as the president of the gathering a Marathi chieftain from the Konkan, to which the bulk of the working class population of Bombay belongs, in preference to a commercial magnate or a political leader drawn from the professional classes. The Chief of Savanvadi is, like some of his "brother princes in the Deccan, an ardent believer in the value of co-operation as a force in the economic reconstruction of the country. And his presidential address contains an excellent survey of the vast field for cooperative effort in this city. This Conference did well to devote itself to a discussion of the most important aspects of the work before it as sketched in the president's address. For carrying on this educative propaganda the Cooperative Institute may well put forward a claim for the grant of some financial assistance by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and it may interest the City Fathers of Bombay to know that several District Local Boards in different parts of the Presidency have already recognised the valuable work of the Institute in the field of socio-economic reconstruction by giving handsome grants to its mofussil branches. There is an impression among some critics that co-operators are inclined to hold aloof from other movements for social betterment. While the Conference might have had its own reasons for adopting as it did resolutions urging suppression of the drink evil and gambling on the race-course, we are particularly gratified at the expression of the opinion of co-operators on these two subjects inasmuch as it indicates the desire of the co-operative movement to stand in a line with other movements in the war against social evils.

THE GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

THE EVIL OF "MANIPULATION" CONTINUED.

(BY PROF. G. N. JOSHI.)

III.
Between 1921 and 1924 Indian trade reached record figures in spite of instability of exchange. If Sir Basil had waited only a few months without strenuously trying to maintain 1s. 6d. India's foreign trade would not have suffered much and the exchange rate would have probably gone down to 1s. 4d. and we could have avoided the dissipation of our gold reserves. The monetary policy of the Government under Sir Basil inter alia has been instrumental in restoring budget equilibrium, credit of the Government and stability of exchange, but it has in its train affected adversely the prospects for industrial development and has involved the country in the grip of industrial and agricultural depression. It is true that the position of the Government is much strengthened but it is also true that this result is achieved at the cost of our industrial and agricultural interests.

NO "MANIPULATION."

One is not prepared to accept even the plea for maintaining stability of prices in detail in India. A slow upward trend is not undesirable on all considerations. India is just on the threshold of her development and she requires incentive to carry out a scheme of all-round development. One need not be an inflationist, one may not demand an artificial stimulus, but one has to demand that under these circumstances the Government should not stifle our attempts at developing our country by an adverse policy. Is the Government going to stifle our development by deliberate depression of prices? The only difference between Sir Basil and Sir Purshottandas is of degree and not of kind. The main problem remains the same whether the exchange is fixed at 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d. So long as the exchange rate is fixed arbitrarily and artificially, its maintenance depends upon "manipulation" and we know what it means in case of India from our experience in the past.

It is strange that the Commission refused to give due weight to the theory of purchasing power parity whilst recommending 1s. 6d. on the ground that the Indian index numbers are imperfect and unreliable whilst the Commission itself justified its contention that prices have adjusted to 1s. 6d. rate by the use of these very index numbers.

AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF CURRENCY.

There is one important point which should

be carefully noted. The basic idea of the recommendations of the Commission is stability of exchange and this is to be maintained by the application of the principle of limiting the volume of circulating money just to meet the actual needs of the country. Both internal as well as external stability of the value of currency is to be maintained by the limitation of the volume of circulating money. The value of money is not to depend upon its intrinsic value but on the limitation of its supply (see para 68 of the Currency Commission). Under an effective gold standard there is an automatic provision for the regulation of currency to meet the actual needs of the people, and though this provision is defective and imperfect, it is the safest and least open to objection. Under the gold bullion standard the reserve bank is to maintain the value of rupee by limiting the volume of circulating money just to meet the actual needs of the country either by contraction or by expansion as the circumstances may require. This position is quite understandable. It may be a step in advance in the evolution of monetary system. We are familiar with the idea of a regulated standard based on scientifically and carefully compiled weighted index numbers which would enable the currency authority to measure the currency needs of the country and also to stabilise the value of currency. But in spite of all the fine refinements and scientific precautions in the compilation of index numbers, civilized opinion has not yet accepted the device of index numbers as giving a reliable test to measure the currency needs of a country. In India under the gold bullion standard the currency authority—the reserve bank—is to regulate the volume of circulating money to meet the actual needs.

TESTS OF CURRENCY NEEDS.

Now the important question is who is to ascertain the actual currency needs of the country? What are the actual currency needs at a given point of time? What are the tests? Is general level of prices a test? Here again much depends upon whether we accept the policy of stability of internal level of prices in detail or a slow upward trend. Any answer to the question of what constitutes the actual currency needs of a country at a given point of time depends upon the point of view accepted by the currency authority, and this is entirely discretionary. An error of judgment will seriously affect the welfare of the people.

(Continued on page 1.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

French Attitude towards China.

Why is it that France is unwilling to act in concert with Great Britain in Chinese policy? A correspondent to the "Badische Presse", a South German journal, gives some interesting details about French activity in China which throw a flood of light on the unwillingness of the French Government to work in coalition with Britain. Early in November the Governor of the Province of Huenan informed the Peking Government that he had successfully concluded, on his own initiative, an agreement with the French representative in Peking to continue the treaty of 1884 concluded by China with France under the old regime. The Peking Government tolerated this independent activity of the Governor in view of the fact that it had itself encouraged French airship manufacturers to do business in its territories. During the last three years the latter have sold to that Government 130 aeroplanes, the majority of which are in the possession of Chang Tse-lin, and very recently 50 sea-planes have been delivered to him. His technical adviser for the air force is also a Frenchman. One can understand now why France is acting on her own in China.

The Warning from Peking.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's sapient advice to Mr. Chen is "to negotiate every minute and do nothing but negotiate." We have not yet heard that the Cantonese Foreign Minister is marshalling an army to attack the British in China; so the insinuation underlying the Labour leader's advice is bound to be resented by the Canton Nationalists. They have been straining every nerve to negotiate, while Britain makes herself ready for coercive action in Shanghai. This activity of hers in increasing her military and naval resources in China is not even to the liking of the Peking Government, with which Britain is friendly. The Peking Foreign Office in a note to the British Legation expresses the hope that Britain will give necessary instructions for the immediate withdrawal of the troops despatched to China. It fears that the presence of a large number of foreign troops may lead to "unforeseen complications." It protests in advance that if these do occur it should not be held responsible for them. Thus neither in Peking nor in Canton do they believe that British troops are being hurried to China purely for defensive action. It is a timely warning which Peking gives the British.

Prof. Chhabalani's Address.

We regret having described the speech recently delivered by Prof. Chhabalani at St. Stephen's College as a "thesis in favour of the 18d. ratio" for, as we now learn, the learned professor actually argued

in favour of the 16d. ratio in the following words:—

"I hope I have now made it abundantly clear that there are serious objections to stabilising our exchange at the present moment. To stabilise at 1s. 4d. is to raise prices and so inflict unmerited injury on certain classes; to stabilise at 1s. 6d. is to nullify the effect of our protective tariff. We must avoid both; and the only way to do so is to maintain stability of prices for some time allowing exchange to fall down to 1s. 4d. under the influence of falling world prices."

We may, however, be permitted to state that the Associated Press message was perfectly silent regarding the real purport of this speech, while the economist showered on Sir Basil Blackett led us to infer that it supported the Finance Member's pet ratio. We are, therefore, very glad to see that Prof. Chhabalani bravely brought out the evils of the 18d. ratio under the very nose of its author, and hasten to offer our felicitations to him.

A Lame Excuse.

In reply to an interpellation in the Assembly, Sir Charles Innes, while admitting that no nautical institutions had so far been opened by the Government of India, tried to explain away the apathy of the State in providing Indians with nautical education by the remark that the training of lascars seamen had to be abandoned by the Government of Bombay because of the scarcity of pupils in the institution they had started. This is a lame excuse to justify the apathetic attitude of Government. How is it that the private school started by Sir Muhammad Yusuf at Nava Island across the Bombay Harbour can obtain pupils and flourish while the Government institution languishes and has to be closed down? In the circumstances the Government of India ought to give that school a handsome grant to carry on the educational effort in which they themselves have failed.

Famine in Dholka Taluka.

Mr. Dahyabhai M. Patel, Secretary, Dholka Taluka Congress Committee, writes:—
"After I posted my letter to-day regarding the plight of Dholka Taluka, I have come to know from a reliable source that six more Kharif villages have been given the benefit of partial suspension by the Collector. Thus out of thirty-two villages only nine have got the benefit of this partial suspension and the order of full assessment to be recovered from twenty-three villages yet stands. It affects very little to my report of grievances of the cultivators. And it is essential if the authorities wish to give justice that the relief should be given by suspension of revenue to those villages in

Men and Matters.

Is a wedding celebrated in the Salvation Army Hall a "pucca" marriage recognisable by the law of the country?—An intriguing question this, raised by the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court in a divorce suit the other day.

The question is not free from difficulty or easy of solution. For our part we should think it a marriage proper, as the ceremony of marriage at the S. A. Hall is attended with a good deal of ritual which most religions nowadays consider essential. The question has been referred to the mofussil court where the case originated for taking fresh evidence on the point.

The road mending department of our Municipality is emphatically not a matter of civic pride. For weeks we have been escaping hair-breadth accidents and hair-raising adventures at the Nesbit Road, Byculla. The whole road has been opened up and just a black ribbon of earth left for the public in the shape of earls, cars, lorries, human bipeds "et hoc genus omne" to graze past one another. The local wags say it is a standing instance of the Sisyphean labour of our Municipal Executive.

Congratulations to the Madras ladies who have unanimously resolved that the age of consent be raised to 16 years for married girls and 18 for unmarried girls. The protection of minors is clearly a problem for women to tackle and we hope that what Madras ladies did the other day, will encourage their sisters all over India to harness their activities to a cause which is of vital national importance.

WHIRLWIND 'SAK' AND THE NEW ORDER.

(BY F. K.)

Like a whirlwind Comrade 'Sak' has swept through Bombay only to raise the storm and ride it elsewhere—in Delhi.

Will the capitalists of Bombay, kinetic and potential (for all who respect the existing order of society are Capitalists at heart), who had the misfortune to be caught into the whirlwind of 'Sak's' Communism gravitate into their old comfortable positions of exposed "respectability" or will they some times feel the wind of Communism in their hearts and do their bit to contribute to the new order?

Time must answer that question. But since 'Sak' has set the new pace, even Time will have to move much faster in future. The high velocity of Sak's whirlwind Communism will have made the Old Man With The Scythe in future look more like an Olympic runner.

How can even commercial, capitalist Bombay be quite the same again as she was barely a fortnight ago when Comrade 'Sak' landed on Indian soil and gave to the Indian workers his lightning message.

"Unite together and fight like the Devil!"

How indeed? How can Bombay resist the whirlwind of world events?

I have not the historical grasp of Comrade 'Sak' nor the space here to trace the history of the world revolution that is gathering volume and momentum to-day in the nationalism of China, India, Russia, and the world of Labour generally. But I know 'Sak' takes 1905 as the date of the first concrete beginnings of that revolution which is upon us now in deadly earnest. As he says, the new order began then. And no power in heaven and earth can give us back the old world. Gone are its notions of British Liberalism and British Justice. Gone for ever the ridiculous shibboleth of British Providence!

British imperialism in India which has been the innocent, gullible world believed as a power for good in its disgrace, not only throughout the whole civilized world but even in Labour England herself. The sham of her beneficence might have long been exposed. And to-day even her respectability (which is after all only an appearance of decency) is thoroughly exposed. Her diplomacy in China, now laid bare by facts, in spite of Reuter, stinks positively of immorality. We know something of the dirty work she has been engaged in in China. But her action in sending Indian troops to China against the wishes of the people to help her to carry on that dirty work constitutes an outrage upon India and nothing less.

which the crops are damaged by frost after the Anavari valuation."

Why Not?

The latest issue of "The Indus," the monthly periodical issued by the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London, contains the notes of an address given last month to the Union by Mrs. H. M. Swanwick. This dispassionate student of international questions chose "India and the League of Nations" as the subject of the address and her remarks about India's position at Geneva have a refreshing candour about them. That position, she says, is "singular." Mrs. Swanwick remarks that India is "the only State Member that is not fully self-governing in the sense of having a native Government which can select its representatives and freely determine its policy at Geneva." She finds "the Indian policy at Geneva determined by the British" and thinks it natural that Indians should be attracted by the idea of a Pan-Asiatic League. The idea of having a separate League for Asia receives its impetus in her opinion partly on account of the propaganda in Europe for a United States of Europe and this strengthens the Asiatic League movement. We should say, why should it not?

ANGLO-CHINESE RUPTURE?

CHINA'S NOTE OF PROTEST.

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS URGED.

N. WARLORDS' LATEST MOVES

According to the latest cable from Hankow, negotiations between Mr. O'Malley and Chen have been broken off.

A Peking message states that the Foreign Office has handed a note to the British Legation urging immediate withdrawal of the troops despatched to China, without the concurrence of the Chinese Government which, according to the Note, is prepared to protect British residents in China to the best of its ability, and points out that the despatch of troops is "contrary to the covenant of the League of Nations," and the presence of large number of foreign troops in the vicinity of Shanghai might lead to complications for which the Chinese Government would not be responsible.

Latest moves of the northern War Lords indicate an early offensive against Hankow.

The Congress Working Committee meets on Saturday to discuss, "inter alia," the question of despatch of Indian troops to China.

'LABOUR' LEADERS FOR GUNBOAT POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Hankow.—Negotiations between Mr. O'Malley and Chen have been broken off.—Reuter.

SIR FRANCIS AGLEN DISMISSED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Peking.—The Government has dismissed Sir Francis Aglen.—Reuter.

EDWARDS SUCCEEDS AGLEN.

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Peking.—The Government has appointed Sir Francis Edwards to succeed Sir Francis Aglen as Inspector-General of Customs.—Reuter.

NOTE TO BRITISH LEGATION.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS URGED

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Peking.—The Foreign Office has handed a note to the British Legation hoping that the British Government will give necessary instructions for the immediate withdrawal of the troops despatched to China in order that nothing untoward might happen to mar the friendly relations between the two nations. The Chinese Note declares that Government is prepared to protect the British residents in China to the best of its ability. Therefore, the peremptory despatch of forces to China without the concurrence of the Chinese Government must be deemed an extraordinary action.

The Note draws attention to the resolution of the Washington Conference to withdraw all troops from China in conformity with the Treaties. It says that China and Britain are members of the League of Nations have mutually undertaken to preserve anti-foreign aggression, territorial integrity and political independence of the members of the League and despatch of troops is contrary to the covenant of the League. "It cannot be over-emphasised that the national spirit of the Chinese people has been developed, and the British military movement is liable to lead to serious misunderstanding." It concludes: "The Chinese police and military in the vicinity of Shanghai are very capable of maintaining order within and without the settlement, and the presence of a large number of foreign troops in this area might easily lead to unforeseen complications for which it is impossible to hold the Chinese Government responsible.—Reuter.

NORTHERN WAR LORDS' MOVES.

EARLY OFFENSIVE AGAINST HANKOW

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Peking.—Latest moves of the northern War Lords indicate an early offensive against Hankow. Wu-Pei-Fu has sent a message to Chang-Tso-Lin asking him to be ready to attack Hankow. Chang has replied by sending his son Chang-Sueh-Liang to Chengchow to co-operate with Wu-Pei-Fu. War preparations are proceeding on a large scale at Shantung. Meantime the Nationalists are heavily concentrating at Hankow.—Reuter.

COLLECTION OF SUR-TAXES.

CHINESE ORDERS TO BRITISH OFFICER.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Peking.—The Finance Minister in the course of a statement says that the Chinese Government has decided to put the Maritime Customs in charge of the collection of two and a half per cent and five per cent sur-taxes which Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General, Maritime Customs, had been ordered to instruct the Commissioners to

WAR MATERIAL.

HUGE DESTRUCTION IN 7 YEARS.

INTER-ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION CEASES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied Military Commission officially ceases to-night. A few officers will remain to wind up the affairs. In the course of seven years, the Commission had ordered destruction of 50,000 guns, 100,000 machine guns, over 14,000 aeroplanes, 27,000 engines and many millions of shells and small arms.—Reuter.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Geneva.—Before the Advisory Opium Committee Sir Malcolm Delevigne pointed out that drugs which find their way into illicit trade are manufactured in factories from imported raw material which are under the control of the Government, and they are distributed direct from factories or by wholesalers who are equally controlled by Government, yet we are still largely ignorant as to how illicit traffickers are able to obtain huge quantities of drugs that are constantly being smuggled into China, India and elsewhere.

He suggested that all Governments should examine in detail transactions to trace the drugs to the consumer. He described contraband drug trade as a world-wide menace, and said that cocaine and morphine were spreading into the Far East while the Egyptians were rapidly becoming a race of drug addicts.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir John Campbell declared that forty-one times, the legitimate consumption of narcotics was being introduced into India by illicit traffic. The situation was appalling throughout the East. Government were responsible because they had not

POSTAL DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY

MR. YUKUB ON MUSLIM INTERESTS

(By our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The morning was quite chill and not at all bracing, but by the time the House assembled the sky brightened up. The question time was very amusing indeed. Mr. Yukub bestirred himself as the representative of the Muslim interests, and he put questions concerning Muslim subordinate officials in the postal department, and these questions were so searching that they easily touched the borderland of the ridiculous. But real liveliness was engendered when Mr. Jannadas Mehta put a long question concerning the post offices premises in city of Bombay. In reply, Sir Bhupen Mitra did try effectively to answer Mr. Mehta; but it was more than a job for him to meet the volley of supplementary questions. These took such a turn that the Labour member, Mr. Joshi, gave a bit of his mind to the Capitalist, Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas. Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas retorted with a hearty laugh and Mr. Joshi rounded it off with a very convincing and complimentary confession that the Postal Department was an honest department. In this general babble of unmalicious sarcasm Mr. A. Ratnasamy came out certainly a trifle awkward.

When the question time, which can be depicted as the frolic time, was over, the House took up the business on the agenda. Mr. Kelkar moved leave to introduce a bill to amend Land Acquisition Act 1894. It was very touching to see Mr. Kelkar at his place and doing his duty at a time when he has hardly recovered from a very serious illness. In spite of the after-effects of an operation Mr. Kelkar, has taken the trouble of journeying up to Delhi all the way from Bombay, and he has done so at the simple call of duty. His example is quite worthy of emulation. Dr. Gaur with his usual acumen of legal technicalities moved leave to introduce a bill to repeal and amend certain provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1895. When his name was called out by the President, the learned Doctor was not in his seat. He came later and wanted to move

PARLIAMENTARY GOVT. EXPOSED.

DOMINION STATUS, AN IDLE TALK.

PLEA FOR WORKERS' ORGANISATION.

In his illuminating address to the members of the Assembly, comrade "Sak" exposed the sham of the talk of democracy and Parliamentary Government.

According to him, "it is idle to talk of a Constitution for India or of Dominion Status."

He emphasised the need for organising the workers as an insurance against militarism.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim differences, he pleaded for more tolerance and held that Islamic Consolidation was a safeguard and not a menace to Asiatic freedom.

INSURANCE AGAINST MILITARISM.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Indian National Congress, invited members of all the parties in the Legislative Assembly and outsiders to a tea party in the tea room in the Legislative Assembly to meet Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, the Communist M.P.

In introducing the guest of the evening, Mr. Iyengar said he was less known in the Assembly circles and he would be satisfied in formally asking Mr. Saklatwala to "speak to us of his faith and to change your heart and mine if he can."

NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala received an ovation as he rose to speak. He said that he had an inconvenient habit of speaking of what came foremost without any attempt at paraphrasing, paraphrasing unpardonable sentiments. He wanted to be forgiven if in what he said he hurt their susceptibilities. He did not ask nor did he want them to agree with all that he said. "Only let me claim it as one point of view which needs consideration, and a view at which the comrades of my school of thought and I have arrived as a result of deep thought and varied experience. I am a member of Parliament. You are also members of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Let me present to you the view we take of Parliamentary institutions. The Communist Party is in favour of entering Parliament. It even seeks to capture a majority in the British Parliament, but it has no illusion about the Parliament. What Parliament does is to seek to legislate for society."

Our view is that from the beginning of Parliamentary institutions, it has been the handmaid of a group of people who have organised themselves in Political position, and who have used the machinery of Parliament to hypnotise people and to make by legislation legally right what is morally wrong. We want to go to Parliament in order to be in position of vantage in exposing its hypocrisy and proving its sham character. It is a vain belief that holds that you can use Parliament to constructive purposes. It is idle to talk of a constitution for India or of Dominion status for it. A constitution to be genuine, must be based on the social, religious and historical traditions of the people. To say that the constitution draft-

ed by Messrs. Marris and Curtis is any constitution worth the name is the worst mockery. I challenge any Englishman to say to whatever party he may belong, that he will accept the constitution which two cleverest Chinamen may draw for them.

DOMINION STATUS—AN IDLE TALK.

Let me tell you no responsible English politician means seriously that India should have Dominion Status and enjoy equal rights. If any responsible politician said it he would be considered fit for lunatic asylum and locked up. There can be no partnership between imperial Britain and India. If there was time partnership India would be dominant partner which is a position which Britain will never accept.

ORGANISE WORKERS.

There is only one way to check the militarists and it is by consolidation of workers. In India you have yet to lay the foundations of workers' organisations. If only you take it seriously, you can soon build up strength beyond your expectations. Mr. Saklatwala here paid a tribute to the Swaraj Party which he said, whatever its shortcomings in its programme or personnel, had the right outlook that was conducive to the brotherhood of the human race and the emancipation of all oppressed people.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim quarrels Mr. Saklatwala said: "I ask you not to be oppressed or to think it to be peculiar to India. It is not. In Ireland the Protestants and Catholics pursued each other with murderous hate. In England not even in 1911 could the Catholics receive permission. You must not look upon Islam with distrust. It was a power in the civilized world only five hundred years ago, and to-day in its religious upheaval, however, financial it may appear to be, you have the safeguard for the world against Western militarism. A strong Islamic consolidation would be the salvation and safeguard, and not menace, to Asiatic Freedom."

In tendering the thanks of the gathering to the speaker, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar said that he for one was deeply moved. He had said diffidently in introducing the speaker "change as if you can." He for one confessed he was changed at least for the moment. He only hoped that the residue at least of the change which Mr. Saklatwala produced on them, would remain with them. He did not know until he heard Mr. Saklatwala that communists were so reasonable (cheers), he hoped that communists of Saklatwala's type would flourish (cheers). Amongst those who were present were Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan, Mr. Pandita Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jannadas Mehta, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Nirmal Chandra Lalajpatrai Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Kunzru, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Vidyasagar, Pandya, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. Rangaiyer, Mr. Haji and many others.—Free Press.

SWARAJISTS AND OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS.

REMOVAL OF BAN URGED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

It is understood different views are prevalent amongst the members of the Congress Party in the Assembly over the attitude the Party should adopt towards the attendance of its members at functions organised or attended by officials.

It was originally the convention of the Swaraj Party that no member of the Party shall attend any function, official or otherwise, in which officials participated. Experience has proved, it is stated, that this convention could not be strictly adhered to on all occasions.

A compromise formula, that all State and ceremonial functions should be banned and in respect of other functions freedom should be given to the members to act according to their inclinations. Consensus of opinion seems to be that experience of work in the legislatures shows that a rigid boycott of social functions, in which officials participate, is impracticable and detrimental to efficient conduct of the business. Opinion is said to be predominantly in favour of the removal of the ban and that failing adoption of that course, ceremonial functions may be only accepted as the second best.

Conversations are going on among the members of the Party to discover a formula that will be acceptable to all.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA NABHA'S ALLOWANCE.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Notice of the following questions, relating to His Highness the Maharajah of Nabha was given to-day by Babu Ambika Prasad Sinha, M. L. A.

"Will the Government be pleased to state (a) if it is a fact that after the so-called 'abdication' of His Highness the Maharajah Mahavendra Bahadur of Nabha, he was not paid anything for two years out of the stipulated amount of three lakhs a year, (b) if so why was not His Highness paid that amount? 2. (a) Is it a fact that, when after about two years, the Maharajah was paid that allowance large deductions were made without consulting His Highness? (b) On what authority were those deductions made? 3. (a) Is it a fact that for the last four months the Maharajah of Nabha has not been paid anything? (b) Is it not a fact that sometime back the Government gave him to understand that he would be paid regularly every three months? (c) If so, why has the Maharajah been put to inconvenience in this way? (d) Is the Government aware that irregularity of payment and deductions from allowance create unnecessary agitation amongst the public? (e) Will the Government see that in future the Maharajah is paid regularly and no deductions are made out of his allowance without his consent? —Free Press.

REJECT THE AGREEMENT.

NATAL INDIANS' APPEAL TO VICEROY.

MADRAS, Feb. 1.
The Natal Indian Association has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy appealing to him not to ratify the agreement arrived at the Round Table Conference, the underlying principle of which is voluntary repatriation of the ex-indentured Indians' descendants who form the backbone of the Indian community. They also implore him to consider the protest memorandum they have given to Sir Mahomed Habibullah. In the end they say the Indian Government would be undertaking a grave responsibility should they ratify the settlement of the voluntary repatriation principle.—Free Press.

carried out definite obligations to limit the manufacture to medical purposes.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL REICHSTAG PARTY VIELDS.

VON GRAEF'S CANDIDATURE DROPPED

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Berlin.—It was only after a prolonged and stormy meeting that the German National Reichstag Party decided to yield to the entreaties of the President and drop Von Graef as a candidate for the ministerial post. Von Kuehl is regarded as one of the more progressive members of the German National Party. He has been a member of the Reichstag since 1924 and was formerly a Prussian Provincial Governor. It is rumoured that the movement is proceeding to supplant Von Gessler at the Ministry of Defence by a member of the German People's Party.—Reuter's Special

INTERPELLATION IN PERSIAN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Teheran.—The interpellation of which the Independent Party combining with the opposition has given notice refers in addition to the non-settlement of the trade treaty with Russia to the recent correspondence exchanged between the government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on the subject of exploitation of the Nafkhan Oil Field in Western Persia and Customs Formalities, Government Royalties etc.—Reuter.

RUGBY, Jan. 31.

Sir Robert Jardine, head of the Great China Firm of Jardine Matheson and Company and well-known as a race horse owner died suddenly on Sunday.—B. O. W.

(Continued on page 10.)

"TREAT YOUR READER SERIOUSLY."

MR. NATARAJAN ON ETHICS OF JOURNALISM.

INSTRUMENT OF PEACE AND HARMONY.

Mr. K. Natarajan Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Journalism as a Vocation" at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Young Men's Christian Association, Lamington Road, on Monday evening. Sir Stanley Reed presided.

Mr. Natarajan said:—The Young Men's Christian Association under whose auspices we meet this evening has arranged a series of lectures on the principal avenues in which educated Indians find work and livelihood. The subject on which I have been asked to speak is "Journalism as a Vocation". I have been a journalist in one way or another for over thirty years now, and I have felt it my duty to place whatever experience I have gained at the disposal of young men entering the profession. I have put down my thoughts as they occurred in this paper, without attempting to weave them into a thesis. In the word "Vocation" as it is most often used nowadays, the economic aspect of work seems to be more emphasised than what may be called its ethical aspect. Strictly, however, a vocation is the work to which one feels an imperative call, the remuneration being an incident and not by any means an inseparable incident. The phrase, that a man has missed his vocation, brings this out clearly. A vocation is the work for which one has special aptitudes and the performance of which makes one happy. Congenial work is even more important than a congenial spouse to one's happiness, because one's work is closer to one, is in fact more a part of one, than any human relation. In speaking to you of journalism as a vocation I shall keep rather more to the original and correct meaning of the term than to its latter-day sense as a means of remunerative employment. Not that I undervalue the remunerative side of the subject, but that on the side of journalism largely follows the same law of supply and demand which regulates wages in other trades and professions. I am glad to tell you that journalism as a remunerative occupation has considerably advanced since I first put my foot across its threshold. Of course, it is not a profession for those who wish to become millionaires or even lakhpatis.

But I think it is safe to say that the profession affords a reasonable chance in life for young men with the necessary equipment. When I speak of a journalist, I am not, of course, thinking of newspaper owners, though in India we have not yet had a Lord Northcliffe or a Hearst. The term is loosely used among us in another direction. I have known persons who called themselves journalist because they had written some letters in the newspapers. When the Journalists' Association was formed we had some difficulty in defining a journalist. We were agreed that a man who merely owned a paper was not a journalist. It was suggested that a journalist was one who earned his living from a newspaper or periodical. There were two objections to this, first, that some eminent journalists did not depend for their living on their papers—Dr. Besant, the present President of the Association, for instance. There is also the case of political leaders who seldom write anything though they choose to put themselves forward as the editors of the newspapers conducted in the interests of their party. Apart from that, a newspaper is at once a factory and a business as well as a literary organ. The foreman of the printing department and sales manager of a newspaper are not journalists, but just printers and salesmen. The term applies only to those engaged in supplying or preparing the literary patulum in the paper. These may be divided into three broad groups: the reporters (in which may be included the mofussil correspondents), the sub-editors, and Editors and Assistant Editors and leader-writers. These three classes are undoubtedly journalists, who ever else may or may not be entitled to be included in that term.

RECRUITMENT OF THE CHEAPEST.
In my opinion, there is not or should not be an impassable barrier between these three groups. As a matter of fact, we have two conspicuous examples in Bombay, of men who became great editors after passing through the reporters' and sub-editors' grades. An occupation in which men are debarrd from aspiring to the highest ranks is more or less a blind alley occupation. The only difficulty is that reporters and sub-editors (and sometimes editors too) in our newspapers are often recruited not on the principle of the fittest but of the cheapest man for the job. This, of course, will have to be changed. Unfortunately, in Bombay few University men learn shorthand, as in Madras where newspaper reporting is consequently on a higher level. Some of our reporters are wonderfully efficient notwithstanding this initial handicap, but it is obvious that their general education puts a limit to their scope in journalism. Much cheap fun is poked at Indian University education nowadays from within and without, and there is certainly much room for improvement in it. But it is not so worthless as it is often described, and the average Indian graduate, given a fair field, is quite capable of doing as well as the average graduate of European and American Universities. Our ideal should be that every reporter and sub-editor, should have taken a good Arts degree, or should at least have read up to the standard. In special cases, newspaper offices

should give facilities to promising undergraduates to attend Colleges while working part time in them. This can be easily done, and in some cases this has been done, but it can be more systematically arranged. A good knowledge of short-hand is very useful to journalists. A well educated young man with a knowledge of short-hand, is sooner likely to get a footing in a newspaper office than one without it.

There are one or two observations which I should like to make in regard to reporting. Sometimes one sees comments interlarded in reports of public meetings, which in my opinion, is absolutely improper. The reporter's duty is to give as fair and accurate a report of the proceedings as he can whether he is reporting in a Court or at a public meeting. He has no right to import his personal feelings or opinions in the report. One who cannot keep out his prejudices or preferences from his work, is unfitted to be entrusted with the important duty of reporting. The reporter is the member of the staff of a newspaper with whom the public comes most in contact, and its reputation depends to a large extent on his honesty, uprightness and sense of duty.

"SUBS" AS PEACE-MAKERS.
Next in the newspaper hierarchy comes the sub-editor. He seldom writes much but he does something more. It is his business to deal with all reports, news letters and telegrams, and extracts from other papers to put them into shape, and to give the headings which bulk so largely in the public eye. People who are not acquainted with the inner economy of a newspaper office do not know what an enormous power for good or evil is concentrated in the hands of the sub-editors. If he is a man of education, wide outlook, and clean mind, he presents the news in such a way as to bring out the pure, the clean and the good which, after all, are the dominant elements in human society, and without which society cannot exist. If he is narrow, ill-educated and gross, he puts the things that are true and beautiful and of good report in the background, while giving prominence to the dirty, the ugly and the vile which unfortunately has a fascination for the mass-mind especially in cities. The power of suggestion is now generally recognised and the headings given to news are potent instruments of suggestion. All of us deplore communal misunderstandings. Sub-editors can do a little to minimise them if they make it a point not to emphasise in their headings the communal factor. A man is convicted of assault and is sent to jail. Is it really of any significance that he is Hindu or a Mahomedan, that fact should be paraded in a headline or a merchant is charged with fraud or a lawyer of professional misconduct. What matters is what religion the merchant professes or what the shrine at which the lawyer worships—if we rigorously banish communal references from headings, we shall do something to ease the tension between our communities. It is the duty of sub-editors to make the paper attractive, but truth, purity and love are always more attractive to the generality of men and women than their opposites.

"AVOID ALL SPICES."
Now I come to the third group who write the leading articles, deal with correspondence and generally control policy. When a young man thinks of journalism it is this group which he has in mind, and rightly too. The easiest thing to write is invective. And for that reason it is the very thing which a young man who wishes to make his mark in his profession, should religiously avoid. People will tell you that you write very thoughtfully, but that you should put a little more ginger in your writings. I say, avoid all spices. Treat your reader seriously. Regard him as one who is anxious to form a just judgment and give him all the material impartially for doing so. Do not pile up adjectives of judgment. The intelligent reader is offended by your attempt to force him into your view. Remember that the right of criticism is largely the privilege of appreciation.

NOT A MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.
And now I must conclude. I have not, as I warned you at the outset, said scarcely anything which would help you in making a fortune in journalism. There have been a few cases of Indian journalists who left large fortunes behind them, but they were not made in journalism. The opportunities of making money are, indeed, many and tempting. A rich man gets involved in a disreputable case. He sends round an emissary to see that the report of it does not get into the papers. The emissary talks to you of many things, suggests that this particular case is of no public interest, and casually drops a hint that money is no consideration. This is a purely hypothetical case. Against such assaults there is only one sure protection, and that is a keen realisation of the high social value of honourable poverty. If I am to run up in a sentence the whole duty of an Indian journalist, it is that he should make his journal an instrument for the constant diffusion of good will and harmony among the several communities which, in the dispensation of Providence, have made their home in this land.

VOW OF SILENCE.
One important difference between journalism and professions is that the worker

TWO STRINGS TO HIS BOW?

SIR BASIL'S LATEST.

"PREPARING BUDGETS AT 18D. & 16D. RATIOS."

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.
Sir Basil Blackett, says the Delhi correspondent of "The Statesman," has been credited by rumour to have prepared two budgets, one prepared on the basis of one shilling and six pence rupee ratio and the other on one shilling and four pence ratio.—Free Press.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

NOT TO VISIT INDIA NEXT WINTER?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.
The Delhi correspondent of "The Statesman" states that the report that Lord Birkenhead will be visiting India next winter is unfounded.—Free Press.

GERMAN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Berlin.—President Hindenburg has appointed Herr Walter Vonkandell and Doctor Hergt as Ministers of Interior and Justice, respectively. The latter will also be Vice-Chancellor. Both are German Nationals.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC WIRELESS TELEPHONE SERVICE.

EXTENDED TO ALL TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

RUGBY, Jan. 31.
From Saturday afternoon all towns in England and Wales have been admitted to the Trans-Atlantic Wireless Telephone Service. Reports from various provincial towns speak of the success of this extension. The "Manchester Guardian" had a long conversation with its correspondent in New York, who, it says, could be heard with utmost clarity. The conversation was conducted with more ease than the one previously made with Newcastle.—B. O. W.

A CENTENARIAN GENERAL DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 1.
Death has occurred of centenarian General Sir George Higginson. He retired from Government of India in 1893 but maintained his interest in his old regiment to the end and no function connected with the Guards was complete without him. He was a striking figure among the galaxy of officers present at the unveiling of Guards memorial last year.—Reuter's Special.

Vancouver.—In a Rugby match the Maroons beat Vancouver by 33 to 9.—Reuter's Special.
It is officially stated that the percentage of standard production of rubber which may be exported at minimum rate of duty from Ceylon and Malaya for the quarter beginning first February will be seventy.—Reuter's Special.

has in great part to work without knowing what the result is or even if there is any result at all. The lawyer knows whether he has won or lost his case. The doctor knows whether he has cured or killed his patient. But like the preacher and the teacher, the journalist must be content to work without the stimulus of knowing the result of his labours.

One last word, and I have done. No one can be a journalist who cannot keep a confidence. It is a good rule to decline information offered to you under the pledge of confidence, as more often than not, it may be merely a trick to secure your silence. But if you do receive a confidence, then under no circumstances should you betray it.

MOST DEMOCRATIC PROFESSION.
Sir Stanley Reed expressed great pleasure at the work done by the J.M.C. Association. He said he was interested in it. Mr. Natarajan had taken to Journalism because he had something to say while the speaker had taken to it because he had something to do. He had worked for 14 hours a day for four years, without any salary, in the beginning, when he joined the profession 40 years ago. Sir Stanley then dwelt on the different aspects of work done by Journalism and opined that to be a successful journalist it would be better if one began by reporting. Efficiency in short hand writing was the most essential qualification for a Journalist. Journalism, added Sir Stanley was the most democratic of professions.

To be a good and successful journalist, one must be the master of his job and not make the job his master. Whatever a journalist said in his paper, must be said well and must be so written as would interest his readers. He must believe in what he said and must say it with the determination—"I will be heard."

Concluding Sir Stanley spoke on the economic aspect of the programme and said it was not one which would make a journalist a rich man. He would get no prizes but would have to remain satisfied with compensation.

The meeting terminated after a few questions were asked by some of the audience and answered.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

IMPERIAL BANK'S MOVE TOWARDS FORMATION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.
The Managing Directors of the Imperial Bank of India have informed the Government of India that they propose to call a meeting of the interested banks for a general discussion on the subject of formation of an Indian Institute of Bankers, towards the end of February 1927. As the headquarters of the Institute will most probably be in Bombay where the greatest interest is being displayed in the movement for an indigenous banking system, they consider it desirable to hold the meeting in Bombay and not in Calcutta.

The above reply has been forwarded to the Government of India in response to the latter's communication regarding the establishment of an Indian Institute of Bankers.

DEFINITION OF BANK.

Writing on this subject, the Government of India said: "We take this opportunity of addressing you on the subject of obtaining statistics regarding the banking facilities afforded by the indigenous banking system in India. Very little information is at present available on this subject, and before a committee can be appointed to ascertain whether this system can be adapted to the modern banking conditions and used to supplement the facilities afforded by the Imperial Bank and by the joint stock banks constituted on Western lines, it is necessary to collect some preliminary statistics regarding the present banking facilities in India. The Government of India, therefore, propose to define for this purpose a bank as an institution which receives deposits of money on current account, subject to withdrawal by cheque or draft, and to request the Provincial Governments to obtain a list of such non-incorporated banks at places where there is no branch of the Imperial Bank of India and their places of business. The Agents of the Imperial Bank may be asked to furnish the necessary information in regard to places where there are branches of the Imperial Bank." The Government of India in their letter to local Governments also drew attention to the External Capital Committee's suggestion for a banking committee to examine the indigenous banking system and stated that before such investigation was undertaken it was desirable information on the existing facilities.—A. P.

ORIGIN OF INFLUENZA

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

RUGBY, Jan. 31.
Great interest is being taken in scientific and medical circles in the reported discovery of what is supposed to be the influenza germ. Importance of the discovery, if the report should prove true, is emphasised. Medical science has hitherto suffered under great disadvantage from the absence of any really definite information about the origin of influenza.

It is understood that the attention of the Ministry of Health is to be called to the reported discovery, and that the medical experts of the Ministry will be charged with the duty of investigating the claims made.—B. O. W.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES ROE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
The death is announced of Sir Charles Roe.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Charles Roe whose death is reported at the ripe age of 86, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1863 and retired in 1898. He was Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University. He got the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1900.)

(Continued from Column 6)

only by the many thousands who daily pass by this spot, but by all those who have the real welfare of their country at heart. On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Memorial, His Excellency presented a cheque of one thousand rupees to Mr. Talim, the sculptor, for the admirable skill he had shown in the making of the statue. On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, seconded by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor, was carried amidst loud cheers.

THE STATUE.

The statue of the Grand old man is in dark bronze, nearly eight feet in height. It is seated on a well-cut stone pedestal very stylishly executed. On the front side of the pedestal, the following words are embossed on a spacious bronze plate:—

The first Indian Member of Parliament, 1892-1895. Revered and Beloved of the country. The Grand old man of India. Born 5th September, 1825, died 17th June 1917. On the right side of the pedestal, a scene of the House of Commons is embossed, also on a bronze plate. The scene has been most exquisitely done and reminds a spectator of the imposing aspect of that Lower House of the British Parliament. On the left side there is embossed another picturesque scene wherein Mr. Dadabhai is addressing a gathering of Indian women. "Mothers, really build nations" are the words embossed on the top of this scene, thus summarising the great work done by Mr. Dadabhai in furtherance of the cause of female education.

"PAINSTAKING SEEKER AFTER TRUTH."

TRIBUTE TO G. O. M. OF INDIA.

GOVERNOR UNVEILS DADABHOY STATUE.

Before a large representative assemblage of the citizens of Bombay, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay performed the most imposing ceremony of unveiling the bronze statue of the late Dadabhoi Naoroji, on Tuesday afternoon. The statue is erected at the junction of the Esplanade and Hornby Road, opposite Flora Fountain and commands a magnificent view. His Excellency the Governor was received at the gate of the enclosure by the chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Messrs. J. B. Petit, Narottamdas Moorarji and other distinguished citizens of the city. His Excellency seemed to take in his jovial and sporting mood when he ascended the dais amidst loud acclamation.

MAHARAJAHS WISH SUCCESS.
Mr. Narottamdas Moorarji, at the outset, read sheet of telegrams and letters received from various Indian Princes and other distinguished men, wishing success to the grand function. The Maharajahs of Baroda, Morvi, Gwalior, Kolhapur and Porbandar, the Maharaja of Cochin, the Chief of Sangli, the Nabab of Janjira, Sir Friabha Shankar Pattani and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas had all signalled their tributes to the revered memory of the "Grand Old Man" of India.

HISTORY OF THE MEMORIAL.

The opening address of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, requesting His Excellency to unveil the memorial, was read by Mr. Narottam Moorarji. In his address, Sir Dinshaw Wacha briefly stated the origin and the progressive development of the memorial scheme. In a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held on 23rd August, 1917, in the Town Hall, under the presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, a resolution was passed, embodying the intention of the citizens to raise a fitting memorial to commemorate the life and great work of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and appointing a Committee to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf. The work of the Executive Committee was carried on with rapid progress and soon culminated in the erection of a fitting statue in bronze, under the able guidance of a well-known local sculptor, Mr. Talim.

THE LIFE SKETCH.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha then gave a brief resume of the life-work of one of India's greatest patriots. Mr. Dadabhai began his life career in 1843, almost synchronising with his professorship in the Elphinstone College. From the very first he was impressed by the Napoleonic saying the mothers of every country are the builders of the nation. He set himself a voluntary teacher of impart elementary vernacular education to girls. The impetus given by the great man gradually developed into a popular scheme of female education for the city of Bombay.

Mr. Dadabhai then went to London in the middle of his very successful life. All his efforts were concentrated on bringing to light wherever there was darkness. In order to carry out his laudable object, he resolved to fix his domicile in London and did accordingly. His entry into the House of Commons in 1892, after a heroic contest, stimulated even more than before his desire to gain his object. His noteworthy work as the member of the Commons, was a resolution that allowed the entry of Indian students in the competitive Civil Service examination. His speeches "Condition of India" and "Poverty of India" were a marvellous exposition of the economic condition of India. Between 1870 and 80, there occurred a singular event which proved a source of great pride to Mr. Dadabhai. His Highness Mullarao, Gaikwar of Baroda, trusted the reins of Dewanship to his able and trusted guidance.

Congress affairs in 1906, had grown so troublesome and ticklish, that there was a unanimous call for the third time on the Dadabhai to be the President of the Indian National Congress held in Calcutta. Though in his 82nd year, he took it to be a serious call of duty. It was under his wise presidency that he very discreetly and discriminatingly submitted the proposal of self-government on show and steady lines. He expired on 17th June, 1917, revered and beloved by all, full of years and honours, with a degree of LL.D. by the University, only a few months before. This was Dadabhai really "one in a million."

ADMIRABLE SCULPTURE.

Concluding his written remarks Sir Dinshaw Wacha expressed, on behalf of the Executive Committee, their best thanks to Mr. Talim, the sculptor, who had so admirably done in bronze the likeness of Mr. Dadabhai. The work of the statue was completed rather expeditiously; however it was perfect in all its details. The pedestal on which the statue was erected was the best of its kind and Sir Dinshaw Wacha assured that, in India, there were very few statues with as fine a make and as great a durability.

THE STATUE UNVEILED.

Amidst great enthusiasm and rousing cheers, His Excellency then descended from the dais, proceeded to the statue, pulled the thread of the covers and unveiled the statue to the great relief and jubilation of the crowds of spectators. His Excellency paid a warm tribute to the memory of Dadabhai Naoroji by calling "The Grand Old Man," the first Indian Member of Parliament and one of India's greatest patriots.

"SEEKER AFTER TRUTH"

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO DADABHOY NAOROJI.

His Excellency the Governor, unveiling the statue, said:—
"When I was invited by the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee to perform the

ceremony of unveiling the statue of a great Indian patriot, I very willingly accepted their request, and I much appreciate the opportunity that the Committee has afforded me to-day of associating myself with a function which must be of so great importance in the eyes of all the citizens of Bombay, and indeed of all those who are interested in the social, economic, and political progress of India.

"It is now over a hundred years since Dadabhai Naoroji was born in Bombay, and ten years since he died at the ripe old age of 82 at Versova; and his life may be said to be itself an epitome of the history of Indian constitutional reform during the second half of the nineteenth century. Although Dadabhai Naoroji was a Member of Parliament when I was still at school, and had returned, for the last time, to India before I entered Parliament, his name has been to me, for a long time, a very familiar one, and I have heard and read a great deal about his remarkable personality and his great achievements in promoting the welfare of his native land.

A CITIZEN OF INDIA.

"Though Dadabhai Naoroji was, primarily a citizen of India, or, better still, as a citizen of the Empire, for he went to London at the early age of thirty, and did not only reside there for the best part of his life, but was chosen by the electors of an English constituency to represent them in the House of Commons, his success in the elections after two successive failures is a remarkable proof of that determination and strength of character which are everywhere apparent throughout his career.

There are one or two salient features of Dadabhai Naoroji's character, as shown by his public work, which, I think, we would do well to recall to-day. The first of these is the fact, to which I have already alluded, that, in his life work, he was not bound by any narrow territorial or communal distinctions or differences. He did not work for the Parsi community only, of which he was such a prominent member, or for Bombay only, the City which is proud to claim him as one of her most distinguished sons, but he worked for the benefit of all classes and creeds in India, and for the welfare of this great country as a whole. Indeed, I think I may go further than this, and say that I believe that his work will prove, in the end, to have been for the lasting benefit of the British Empire; for, while he was prepared to criticise severely those aspects of the administration which he believed to be faulty, and to express his disapproval of those factors in the relations between Great Britain and India which he regarded as unsatisfactory, his object was at all times not merely to criticise or to disapprove, but to improve. Criticism of such a character, however unpalatable it may sometimes be, is bound to have, as it had in his case, the effect of removing abuse and of improving the relations between all parts of the British Empire, and thus consolidating, on the basis of friendly co-operation, the greatest commonwealth of nations that the world has ever seen.

A GENUINE AND HARD WORKER.

"This brings me to the second point in Dadabhai Naoroji's life work to which I think we should attach importance, namely, that he was a genuine and hard worker, and that his policy was constructive and not destructive. I cannot, of course, enter in those days into present engaged in the turmoil of politics, but of those who have passed away I think that Dadabhai Naoroji shares, with the late Sir Pherozshah Mehta and the late Mr. Gokhale, amongst others, the credit of having been a real worker, with a desire to get things done, and a persistency that succeeded in accomplishing his aims. It must not be supposed that success came easily to him. Indeed, I consider that judgment of his life to be correct, which declared that he was "an example of an early career of high promise being overshadowed by long frustrations in middle life," and realised after unwearied perseverance in advanced age," for it must be remembered that he was already well over sixty when he made his first appearance in the House of Commons, and not far from seventy when he made what can only be described as a triumphal entry into Bombay on his return to India in 1893.

"There is only one more feature of his character to which I would refer, and that is that he was a diligent and painstaking seeker after truth, and that he relied more on facts than on feelings in his treatment of public affairs. In these days of the importance of economic laws, and the profound effect of their operation on the nations and countries of the world, it is being more and more recognised, and the value of correct statistics is being more clearly appreciated. No one can suggest that the figures put forward in his writings by Dadabhai Naoroji were entirely adequate, or that they were by any means the last word on the subject; but he deserves the fullest credit for being one of the first explorers in a field, the importance of which is only now being adequately recognised. The only basis for sound argument and clear thinking is accurate facts, and while we may now hope by modern methods to attain a clearer idea of the true economic condition of the country, we must all remember with admiration and respect the pioneer who explored a part of the way, and pointed out a line of valuable enquiry to those who have come after him.

A REMINDER TO GENERATIONS.

"And now I have the honour to unveil this statue, which will be, for all time, a reminder to this and future generations of one of Bombay's most loyal citizens, of one of India's greatest friends, and of a man whose life work and self-sacrifice will, I trust, be an example to be followed not only by those who have come after him.

(Continued in column 4.)

POSTAL DEPARTMENT
APPOINTMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)
Band's murder as the matter was "anb
judice."

He also told G. Sinha that the Govern-
ment of India had not been in communication
with the Government of Bengal regarding
the incidents in Patna which the former
regarded as a matter which the local
Government was perfectly able to cope
with.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The Army Secretary told Kumar Sinha
that the Secretary of State had not accept-
ed the Lee Commission's proposals to in-
stitute a Royal Army Medical Corps in India.
He also said that the Civil Medical Services
had not yet been established, nor
was it possible to say when
they would be established, as
their constitution and other important mat-
ters were under the consideration of the
Secretary of State.—A. P.

RECRUIT OF INDIANS FOR
HIGHER SERVICES.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The Assembly met to-day with a fair at-
tendance of members. Sir Hari Singh
Gour and Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar were
sworn in.

A large number of questions were put
and answered. During the inter-
pellation hours, Sir Basil Blackett
answered that stamp duty on cheques
should be abolished and Government were
considering the question of future proce-
dure. Mr. Bhore informed the House that
the Defence Force Bill of Kenya was non-
applicable to non-Europeans and the need
for representation did not arise, as the In-
dian community had five representatives on
the Kenya Legislative Council.

Sir B. N. Mitra stated there was no
scheme under consideration for the Air
Mail Service between London and Calcutta.
Sir Charles Innes said that the Royal Indian
Marine ship "Dufferin", which is being
converted into a training ship, is expected
to be ready by August or September.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS.

Answering a question by Kumar Gan-
gadhara Sinha, as to the principle on which
two seats were allotted to Puri District
for Muslims, Sir Alexander Muddiman said
the allocation of seats between Muslims and
non-Muslims was fixed not from district
to district, but by the allocation of gross rep-
resentation suitable for each province, and
in conformity with the Lucknow Pact. It
was a matter of adjusting rival claims with-
in each community, and did not permit ad-
justments between communities in individual
districts. No change was contemplated at
present.

Replying to Mr. Sinha, Sir B. N. Mitra
said there was demigration of a large num-
ber of Santals from Santal Parganas to the
Assam Tea Gardens and other places, but the
proportion of those who went to the Tea
gardens, was very small. Government were
taking no steps to check emigration as they
believed that it was not in the best interests
of the labourers of the country as a whole,
that labour should be prevented from going
to those areas where it is in demand.

Replying to a question regarding Shra-
dhanand Murder, Sir Alexander Muddiman
pointed out the case was before the courts
and it would not be proper for him to make
a statement. Sir Alexander Muddiman
also stated that the Government of India
have not been in communication with the
Government of Bengal in regard to the in-
cidents at Patna which they regarded as a matter with which the local
Government were perfectly able to cope.
Sir Alexander Muddiman stated in regard
to the recommendations of the Lee Com-
mission that they are taken as applying to
India as a whole, and while the rates of
recruitment in respect of certain services
differed in the provinces, the proportions
recommended by the Lee Commission are
maintained for India as a whole. Sir
Alexander Muddiman stated, in regard to
recruitment to the superior services from
provincial services, that the principle of
promotions from the provincial services to
the Indian services, had been already intro-
duced and was being given effect to. As-
surance was also given that the sanctioned
percentages of direct recruitment to super-
ior services are being applied, although a
change in the actual composition of the per-
sonnel can take place only as retirements
take place and their vacancies are filled.
The Army Secretary stated that the Sec-
retary of State had not accepted the Lee
Commission's proposal to institute a Royal
Army Medical Corps (India), and a Provin-
cial Civil Medical Service had not yet been
established but were under consideration.

RECRUITMENT FOR HIGHER
SERVICES.
Government replied that Indians have
been recruited to the political Department
from the Indian Civil Service, Indian
Army and Provincial Civil Service. The
statistics placed on the table in regard to
the number of Indians recruited to
the superior services in state
managed Railways since April
1, 1926 show recruitment of four officers in
the North Western Railway, two officers
and six apprentices in the East Indian Rail-
way and two officers in the G. I. P. Railway.

Sir G. P. Roy informed the House that
when the London to Karachi air service is
introduced in August, the transit time
of mails from England to India, which was
now fifteen days, will be reduced to nine
days. The Army Secretary stated that the
views of the Government of India on the
Auxiliary and Territorial Force Commit-
tee's report were still before the Secretary
of State.

Sir G. P. Roy stated that the fee on pos-
tal articles, for transmission by air services
were not yet fixed. The air mails will have
accommodation for 14 passengers and the
fare between Karachi and Cairo will be 72
pounds.

Regarding unemployment, the resolution
adopted by the Assembly last year, Sir B. N.
Mitra said the Government of India ad-

ressed the local Governments on the sub-
ject and since there had been no further
correspondence Mr. Parsons stated there
was a small increase of 4334 wagons in the
period between April 1926 to January 1927
as compared with the figures for the
corresponding period of the previous years.
Replying to Mr. Gayaprasad Sinha, Gov-
ernment said that it was not intended to
publish the report of the Fiji deputation.
The views of the Fiji and the Indian Gov-
ernments differed and negotiations were in
progress. The publication of the report
may disturb the atmosphere.—Free Press.

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING
ORDERS.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The President next read to the House
amendments to the Standing Orders by Mr.
Rangaswamy Iyengar and included in the
agenda, and asked if any member objected
to leave being granted to Mr. Rangaswamy
Iyengar to propose them. As there was
no objection, leave was granted and Mr.
Rangaswamy Iyengar was called upon to
move his motion, for reference of his amend-
ments to the Select Committee.

At this stage Sir Alexander Muddiman
enquired of the President if the House
stood committed to any of the principles un-
derlying the amendments by agreeing to
their reference to the Select Committee.

Sir Hari Singh, speaking on the point,
observed that Sir Frederick Whyte, the
first President of the Assembly, had stated
that when any motion was referred to the
Select Committee the House stood commit-
ted to the principle.

The President observed that his prede-
cessor had clearly stated that when it was
the matter of referring Standing Orders to the
Select Committee, the House was committed
to no more than the understanding that
these Standing Orders needed amendmen-
t. (Hear, Hear, from official benches.)

Sir Hari Singh asked whether it was pos-
sible for the Select Committee to report to
the House amendments entirely at variance
with those referred to that Committee.

The President said that question did not
arise.

The amendments to the Standing Orders
given notice to by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar
were then referred to the Select Committee.
Another set of amendments to the Standing
Orders given notice of by Mr. Duraiswamy
Iyengar were allowed leave and introduced
and referred to the Select Committee with-
out discussion.

The President stated that under the
Standing Orders the Select Committee would
be composed of the President, the Deputy
President and seven other members elected
by the House.

He fixed February 5 for nominations and
February 8 for election.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.
—Free Press.

PANEL OF ASSEMBLY
CHAIRMEN.WHY MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR
RESIGNED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

In regard to the resignation of Mr.
S. Srinivasa Iyengar from the panel of
chairmen of the Legislative Assembly, it
is understood no reasons are stated in the
intimation of his resignation. It is freely
stated in the lobby circles, however, that
the resignation was due to misunderstanding
that is said to have arisen over Mr.
Srinivasa Iyengar's acceptance of nomination
to the panel.

It is said originally Mr. Iyengar was not
desirous of accepting the nomination, but
was later on persuaded to accept as an act
of service to the Party. It seems to have
been implied at the time that he should
be the senior-most in the panel. The resig-
nation seems to be due to the fact
that in the order in which the President
named the panel, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar
is not senior-most.

No confirmation of this version of the
resignation of the Congress President from
the panel of chairmen is forthcoming.—
Free Press.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

It is understood the Select Committee on
the Steel Protection Bill did not meet
yesterday, as originally fixed, as the House
continued to sit till late in the evening.—
Free Press.

ELECTION EXPENSES IN U. P.

BENARES, Jan. 31.

Mr. Ghanshyamas Birla who has been
elected to the Legislative Assembly from
Benares-cum-Gorakhpur constituency in the
last general election, filed here Rs. 41,677.73
as the total amount of his election expen-
ses, while his rival candidate Mr. Sripaka-
sa has put in Rs. 21,666 and annas 6.

As he has shown in his account that he
received Rs. 6,000 from Pandit M. L. M. L.
Nehru, on behalf of the Swaraj Party, and
Rs. 4,000 from Babu Shivaprasad Gupta,
in the course of a letter to "Aj". Mr.
Sripakasa says that while he had no ob-
jection in receiving the money from the
Swaraj Party, which had nominated him,
he did not like receiving money from Babu
Shivaprasad Gupta, as Babu Shivaprasad
became displeased. His money was ac-
cepted and entered in the election accounts,
but he announces that with the consent of
Babu Shivaprasad, he is paying Rs. 4,000
to his great publishing concern, the Gyan
Mandal Press, where the "Aj" is publish-
ed.—Free Press.

THE HANKOW INCIDENT.

HOW IT PRECIPITATED DRASTIC DEMANDS

NEWS THROUGH CHINESE
SOURCES.

The "China Courier" of Shanghai, of
January 6th publishes the following tele-
gram of the "Kuo Wen News Agency":
Hankow, January 5.—The local situation
is becoming increasingly serious, as the
Chinese troops belonging to the 7th, Revolu-
tionary Army which entered the British
Concession, are now in actual control of the
vicinity surrounding the British Police Sta-
tions. Troops have also been despatched
to maintain order on the bund in front of
the Customs House.

BARRICADES SWEEP AWAY.

There were no Sikhs and Chinese, police
patrolling the streets in the British con-
cession to-day. Sand bags and barricades at
the boundary lines were removed as the
large crowd rushed into the Concession.

An urgent meeting will be called by the
Nationalist Government in conjunction with
the various Kuomintang sections to-day at
6 p.m. in order to discuss the necessary
measures to be taken in negotiating with the
British.

At noon to-day a joint meeting was held
by representatives of farmers, labourers,
merchants and students at the Hankow
General Chamber of Commerce, at which
eight demands were decided upon. They
were (1) that a serious protest be imme-
diately lodged with the British Consul-Gen-
eral; (2) that the British Government be
asked to pay indemnity for the losses sus-
tained by the killed and wounded in the
crowd; (3) that the marines who fired on
the crowd be handed over by the British
consulate to the Nationalist Government
for punishment; (4) that British war-
ships at Hankow be withdrawn and barri-
cades removed; (5) that an apology be made
by the British to the Nationalist Govern-
ment; (6) that freedom of speech and
liberty to hold meetings in the foreign con-
cessions be guaranteed; (7) that British
volunteers be disarmed; and (8) that
Chinese soldiers and police be despatched
to the British Concession.

The above demands have been presented
to the government for immediate action. It
has also been decided that failure to reply
to the above demands within 72 hours on
the part of the British Consul-General, or
a reply that is unsatisfactory will result
in a request for the rendition of the British
Concession.

Hankow Jan. 5.—At a joint meeting
held by the Nationalist Government and
the Kuomintang, the following resolutions
were passed:

COL. SIR FRANCIS HUMPHREYS.



British Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of His Majesty
King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan.

BRITISH LEGATION IN KABUL
BURNT DOWN.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

We are now enabled to public details re-
garding the destructive fire which consumed
the British Legation in Kabul.

The fire broke out at 6.15 p.m. on Wed-
nesday, December 22nd in the roof almost
immediately above the main gate of the
first serai and was due to the fusing of a
naked electric wire. The first serai consist-
ed of the reception rooms and quarters of
the Minister and his Staff. It was connec-

ted with the second serai by a narrow pas-
sage. In the second, were the Chancery,
Oriental office and quarters of the subor-
dinate and oriental staff and servants.
The ceiling was of plaster with a covering
of corrugated iron and as the fire began
between the two roofs it was almost im-
possible to stop the flames. Within an hour
the main serai was cut off from the second,
the main gateway was blocked and only
two tiny emergency exits remained. At
the beginning all efforts were directed to
putting out the fire. Valuable help was
given in this by the Afghan authorities of
whom the Governor of Kabul Shahgasi Ali
Ahmed Jan. was most conspicuous, and by
the Italian Legation and members of the
European community in Kabul.

NEW YEAR IN CANTON.

HUGE DEMONSTRATION MARKS
ITS BIRTH.

Canton January 5.—The celebration of
the New Year's Day this year was unpre-
cedented showing a departure from
old customs. Business was entire-
ly stopped for the day. All classes
participated in an enthusiastic
demonstration celebrating the success of the
Nationalist armies. From morning to even-
ing streams of people were seen
the Canton streets with flags and banners
flying. No disturbance of any kind was
reported.

All Nationalist Provinces were reported
to be quiet during the day. Contrary to
the predictions in the foreign press no dis-
turbance occurred either on Christmas or
New Year's Day.

Reconstruction work is actively progress-
ing everywhere with the main object to re-
duce taxes. Mr. T. Y. Sung, the Nation-
alist Minister of Finance, now at
Hueph, has drafted a plan of financial sta-
bilization of the province to be started
immediately. News from Shensi reports
that the province is being reorganized by
the Kuomintang leader. The Nationalist
campaign to extend control over all Honan
has started.

The Kwangtung Provincial Kuomintang
is holding a congress at Canton discussing
ways and means to ameliorate the economic,
social and labor conditions.—"China Cou-
rier" of Shanghai.

CHINA'S NOTE OF PROTEST

(Continued from page 7.)
would be behind them with his
party.—Renter.

SIR AUSTEN'S SPEECH ON
CHINA.

COMMENTS IN ENGLISH PRESS.

RUGBY, Jan. 31.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech on Chi-
na has a favourable press reception here.
It is regarded as clarifying the situation and
as eminently liberal and conciliatory not
only in tone but in the substance of its
offer to the Chinese. The "Times" empha-
sises that Government's policy is gaining in-
creasing support as it is better understood
not the least among the publicists who do
not commonly support Government, and
adds "obvious fact is that no stone is being
left unturned by Government in the search
for what the Foreign Secretary hopefully
describes as a permanent basis of mutual
respect and good feeling."

The "Daily Express" says: "If the
Chinese leaders are in a mind to settle, there
is no shadow of reason why the difficulties
should not be smoothed away by negotia-
tion. Let Government stick, as we believe
they will, to the policy of protection, ne-
gotiation and non-aggression and a way out
of the troublesome situation will be found."

The "Daily News" says: "Sir Austen
Chamberlain now has the satisfaction of
knowing that his diplomatic policy of
ungrudging conciliation has re-
ceived the unqualified support of
both the opposition parties in the
state as well as we are convinced, of the
general body of British public opinion."

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—
"Sir Austen Chamberlain has interpreted
the promise to meet the legitimate aspira-
tions of the Chinese nation in the most li-
beral and statesmanlike manner. His
speech is as conciliatory in form as in sub-
stance. If Chen shows the same degree of
political courage and ignoring the noisy ex-
tremists really seeks practicable and hon-
ourable settlement he can certainly find
one within the proposals made by the
British Government."

UNANIMITY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The "Daily Chronicle" also comments on
the unanimity of public opinion in support
of the Foreign Minister's policy and adds:
—"So far as we find common
ground between the Foreign Secretary and
Parliamentary leaders of the Liberal and
Labour Parties we do not think there can
be much doubt about the true national po-
lity."

The evening, as well as morning press, re-
gard the proposals outlined in the Foreign
Secretary's speech as constructive and far
reaching.

The "Evening Standard" considers the
British policy has "clarity-distinguishing
policies based on common-sense appreciation
of facts. It adds: Chen claims a re-
vision of the Treaties to which he cannot
be entitled unless the Cantonese Government
is at least in its own sphere effective, un-
less it can trust itself and be trusted to
keep its own people under control and to
prevent them from acts of violence against
Foreigners. The question whether this
is so is the immediate crux of the negotia-
tions, for any doubt upon it would make
such concessions as are proposed instantly
unsafe. It is also a vital factor in the
formulation of a policy of wider extent.—E
O. W.

CANADA AND CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Montreal.—Mr. Hugh Guthrie, leader of
the Federal Conservatives, in speech at the
people's forum, as regards the Imperial
Conference, declared that Canada could not
have equality of status with Britain un-
less she assumed an equal share in the
burdens and responsibilities, specially in
the matter of Empire defence. He said:
"while the Canadians are menaced in Chi-
na, Canada is content to let the Mother-
land protect them. Are we going to stand
by idly and take all benefits and not do
one hand's turn in the cause of Imperial de-
fence?" I assure you my party will back to
the hilt any programme in this connection
commensurate with Canada's greatness.—
Renter.

Rai Bahadur Mathura Prasad, Honorary
Secretary, Women's Hospital Committee,
Chindwara, announces that owing to an
unexpected delay in the arrival of surgical
instruments and other hospital equip-
ments, His Excellency the Governor of the
Central Provinces, at the request of the
Committee, has postponed the opening cere-
mony from the 19th inst. to the 5th March.
Lady Butler will perform the opening cere-
mony.—A. P.

energetic efforts were made with some suc-
cess to save the contents of the Legation
but damage to Government and private
property was heavy. The office records
were intact.

The Minister and his Staff were fortu-
nately able to remove to the New Legation
which is in process of construction. Four
of the smaller houses which were in a fair
way to completion have been occupied, as
also has the Chancery and the garage. The
water system, electric lighting and garden
are still in an embryonic stage and until
they are completed the degree of comfort
and the suitability of the surrounding must
of necessity leave much to be desired.

LIPTON & CO'S AFFAIRS.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON UP ACTIVE
CONTROL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Directors of Messrs. Liptons Com-
pany announce that after consulting the
committee recently formed to enquire into
the position of the Company, Sir Thomas
Lipton has expressed his desire for re-
asons of health to relinquish for the future,
the very onerous duties connected with the
active control of the business. He has how-
ever consented to accept the office of
Life President and retain the Chair-
manship. He has also agreed to act in
advisory capacity whenever he is
called upon. In accordance with Sir Thomas
Lipton's desire, Sir John Ferguson
will be the new Executive Chairman with a
reconstructed Board of Directors.—Re-
uter's Special.

THE GOLD BULLION
STANDARD.

(Continued from page 6.)

the test of a scientifically constructed in-
dex number to ascertain the actual needs of
the country is defective.

SIR BASIL'S FALLACY.

What Sir Basil says as regards an arbi-
trary standard based on index numbers is
equally applicable to a system where the
actual currency needs of a country are to
be ascertained by the use of index numbers.
Speaking of the standard based on index
numbers Sir Basil says "there remains
the fatal objection that the proposed
system makes great demands both on human
unselfishness and on human wisdom." But
in India the situation is to be worse
because here there is not the slightest idea
of using index numbers to ascertain the
actual needs of the country. The currency
authority is to be the final judge to decide
the needs, one does not know how and by
what methods. Now however foresighted
and expert the currency authority may be
(apart from its inflationist or deflationist
tendency) it is after all finite and fallible
and in the absence of even imperfect in-
dex numbers serving as basis for the deci-
sion, it is likely to misjudge the situation.
There is a danger that this authority may
be abused, and India's development may be
retarded. We can trust no authority at
the present stage of our knowledge and ex-
perience but only an effective gold standard.

BANK RATE NO TEST.

It may be urged that the Currency au-
thority can easily judge the actual needs
of the country by the test of bank rate or
the level of prices. We have realised dur-
ing recent months that in a country like
India bank rate is exceedingly misleading
as a measure of Currency requirement.
We have witnessed a peculiar situation of
easiness in the money market at the bank-
ing centres (run on Western lines) and a
low bank rate whilst in the mofussil and
unpecuniary centres money is exceedingly
tight and the rates of interests are very
high. We should not forget the fact that
Indian money market and banking organi-
sation are neither well organised nor ho-
mogeneous as to make the bank rate a
true guide. Again if we take the general
level of prices as a measure of actual needs,
apart from the unreliable character of the
index numbers, there is a further difficulty
owing to the fact that "even though the
general level of prices might be constant,
yet the relation between the prices of one
commodity or group of commodities and
those of another commodity or
group of commodities would
continue to be subject to substantial varia-
tions," hence its unreliability as a
measure to ascertain the currency needs.
Under the gold bullion standard India is
to be experimented upon by the currency
authority in its own arbitrary manner.
(To Be Continued.)

At an extraordinary general meeting of
the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Labour Union
held at Kharagpur on Sunday evening, it
was resolved that no strike should be re-
sorted to immediately and that representa-
tion should be made through the Legisla-
tive Assembly and the Bengal Legisla-
tive Council to the railway administration
for the redress of their grievances. The
meeting also resolved that a strike fund
should be started immediately.—A. P.

HOW TO QUICKLY STOP
DIGESTIVE TROUBLES

Provided that the full facts of the cause
of the trouble are known and understood,
there's a remedy for practically every ail-
ment in life, whether it's a matter of vital
national importance or a commonplace thing
like, say, indigestion. If it's indigestion,
the quickest and easiest way to relieve it
is by taking "Bismarated" Magnesia, the
world-famed eliminator of all digestive
troubles. "Bismarated" Magnesia stops in-
digestion with unfailing certainty, because it
removes the cause of the dead-lock by neu-
tralizing acidity and preventing fermenta-
tion. "Bismarated" Magnesia acts speedily be-
cause it goes straight to the root of the
trouble without wasting time on unnecessary
preliminaries. The moment this recognised
remedy enters the stomach the trouble is
ended and the digestive organs function as
nature intended. Every chemist sells "Bis-
marated" Magnesia in both powder and tablets.

To quickly get rid of Lumbago

When Lumbago has you in its grip and your poor, lame back makes you dread every movement, you are tempted to try anything that is likely to give relief. Be sure you choose the right remedy. Choose De Witt's Pills—the remedy that has been used with success for over forty years.

De Witt's Pills will gently stimulate your liver, then cleanse, heal and strengthen your kidneys and your bladder so that the pain-causing uric acid is dispersed naturally.

That is the way to get rid of Lumbago. Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. De Witt's Pills are never pushed by hand and they contain no animal fat or any harmful or habit-forming drugs. Take them for Stomach, Pain, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Neuritis, or Painful Joints and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

READ

ISLAMIC CULTURE

A Quarterly Review edited by Mr. M. Marmaduke Pickthall contains articles of high interest by well-known authorities on Religion, History, Ethics, Literature, Arts and Social developments etc.

JUST OUT

Contents for January 1927.

1. The Modernity of Islam.—Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E.
2. Hafiz: A Poem.—Nawab Nizam Jung, O.B.E., C.I.E.
3. The Spirit of Asia and Asiatic History.—Felix Valvi.
4. The Unity of Islam.—F. Krenkow.
5. Al-Biruni's India.—Abdullah Yusuf Ali, C.I.E.
6. The Origins of the Arabian Nights.—Dr. Joseph Horowitz.
7. The Shalimar Gardens of Lahore.—Prof. Muhi. Shah.
8. Banat Su'ad.—Prof. M. Hidayat Hussain.
9. The Muslims and Greek Schools of Philosophy.—Moulana Syed Sulayman Nadvi.
10. A Note on Muslim Juris prudence.—Moulana Mahmud Hasan Khan.
11. Muslim Education.—M. Marmaduke Pickthall.
12. A Ninth Century Defence of Islam.—Prof. L.F. Rushbrook Williams, C.B.E.
13. Reform of Muslim Society.—Late Prince Said Halim Pasha.
14. Studies in Indian Painting.—N. C. Mehta, I.C.S.
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75, B. Ajipala Cross Lane, Bombay No. 3

PLEA FOR RETRENCHMENT.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMMITTEE'S NEW BUDGET.

At a special meeting held on Monday afternoon, the Bombay Improvement Trust discuss the revised estimates of the last year and the Budget Estimate for 1927-28. The Chairman, Mr. Vasant Rao Dabholkar, read a statement at the outset, reviewing the work done by the Improvement Trust during the last year. He was following the precedent, he said, of the Municipal Corporation in reading the important statements.

NECESSARY RETRENCHMENT.

Dr. Viegas was the first member to object to several items of expenditure in the new budget. He urged that the Committee should be very careful and critical as regards the deficit they were going to incur. He further observed that the sum of 14 lakhs proposed to be spent on management and establishment was extremely extravagant in view of the fact that the total expenditure was only 20 lakhs. The deficit, he continued, should be met by effecting an all-round retrenchment in various items of expenditure. To facilitate the consideration of retrenchment, Dr. Viegas made the following suggestions:—

- (1) No extension of services should be given after 55 years of age.
- (2) The people already on extension should be asked to go.
- (3) Government pensioners on Trust's service should be asked to go as early as possible.
- (4) Those who have completed their thirty years of service should be asked to retire.
- (5) The Trust and the Municipality should be amalgamated as early as possible.

In doing all these things, Dr. Viegas emphasized, there should be complete justice and fairness on the part of the Executive.

NO UNDUE PRESSURE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wished that the retrenchment had come a little earlier. He knew there would be some necessary hardships but they had to be gone through. The speaker held that the temporary hands should not be given preference over any members of the permanent staff. The policy of retrenchment ought not to impose any undue pressure on anybody.

The Chief Officer replied to the objections of Dr. Viegas. He pointed out that the sum of 14 lakhs earmarked for management and establishment, included all the incidental expenses; and viewed in that light it was not at all exorbitant. As regards some items of retrenchment which Dr. Viegas had suggested, he assured the Committee that they would meet with his careful consideration.

The Chairman wound up the remarks saying that though the retrenchment was very essential, it was not to be effected at the cost of some urgent and necessary reforms, which the city required.

GIST OF REVISED ESTIMATES.

In his Budget note the Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust stated:—

Land Revenue is expected to amount to Rs. 49.05 lakhs instead of Rs. 49.55 lakhs when the Estimate was prepared a year ago. There is a fall of nearly 0.84 in rents of chawls due chiefly to vacancies in some of the higher rented buildings constructed after the close of the war.

A sum of rupees 22.39 lakhs was received as Municipal contribution as against the estimate of Rs. 22.60. The increase of Rs. 0.11 over the previous year is the lowest for many years and is some indication of the depressed condition prevailing during the previous year. The interest on cash balances is expected to amount to Rs. 6.6 lakhs which is an increase of Rs. 1.1 on the original estimate. The total receipts are now expected to amount to Rs. 81.04 lakhs as against the original estimate of Rs. 77.81 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on estates is now expected to amount to Rs. 13.20 lakhs as against the original estimate of Rs. 12.30. The increase is due to Rs. 0.29 more having been expended in up-keep of chawls and acquired buildings, Rs. 0.26 on Municipal rates and taxes and to Rs. 0.33 on management and establishment. The total expenditure debitable to the General Account is Rs. 103.72 lakhs and exceeds by Rs. 0.15, the original estimate for the year. The deficit on the year's working is expected to

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GANDHIJI'S BEHAR TOUR CONCLUDES.

ADDRESS TO NATIONAL STUDENTS AT PATNA.

PATNA, Jan. 31.

Gandhiji's Behar tour has concluded. The last place he visited was Bhabhua in Shahabad District. From there he reached Patna to preside over the Bihar Vidyapith Convocation. It was a unique and very impressive function. Apart from the Congress workers, who had arrived from all over the Province, there was present a thoroughly representative and distinguished gathering on the occasion, including the Minister of Education.

After hoisting the National Flag, the Convocation came off in a 'shamiana'. After the graduates, nine in number, were admitted to the degrees of Vidyalyankar in the right ancient style of the Gurukul, Gandhiji delivered his address. He said that, although the number of graduates taking degrees was only nine, he would be satisfied if these nine were true to the vow they had taken, the vow of service and sacrifice and the existence of the Vidyapith of Bihar, Kashi, Maharashtra, Gujarat and the Jamia Millia of Delhi, and said that he fully believed that their existence would be beneficial in the interest of the country. True, the number produced was not large, but even if they were able to produce one ideal student and one ideal teacher, he would be satisfied.

Gandhiji then dwelt at length on the possibilities and importance of the Charkha and khaddar and concluded by blessing the students and praying to God that he might help them to be true to the vow they had taken that day. Gandhiji is observing silence to-day (Monday) in the Vidyapith.—Free Press.

DEMANDING POLL AFTER VOTING.

PRESIDENT'S RULING IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The question whether a Legislative Council Member, who had voted 'Aye' for a motion, could demand a poll came up for ruling from the chair during the debate on the Moplah Colonisation Scheme at the recent session. Mr. Satyamurti voted 'Aye' on the motion which recommended to the Government to abandon the scheme. The President declared the resolution carried, but Mr. Satyamurti demanded a poll. The President observed that a member who had voted for a motion could not demand poll. Mr. Satyamurti pointed out that while the President's ruling was in conformity with Parliamentary practice under the standing orders of the Madras Legislative Council, the right was vested in every member by statute. The President agreed with him and took poll.

In the new arrangements made in the Council, the Opposition (Congress Party) has given a room mainly intended for the Chief Whip.—Free Press.

A Bhavangar message says:—The locust pest has destroyed more crops, and villages near Viramgam have suffered much. In some places the damage has been devastating.—Free Press.

amount to Rs. 22.68 lakhs and is less by Rs. 3.03 lakhs than was originally anticipated; it is also Rs. 11.4 lakhs less than was estimated when the forecast of 1922 was prepared.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1927-28.

Receipts.—

(a) Land Revenue.—Receipts are expected to amount to Rs. 50.29 lakhs and show an increase of Rs. 1.25 lakhs over the current year. Leasehold rents show an increase of Rs. 0.71 lakhs and chawl rents or Rs. 0.76 but there will be a reduction of Rs. 0.25 in rents of acquired properties, chiefly in Sydenham Street, owing to the demolition of buildings to enable road construction to be proceeded with.

(b) Municipal Contribution.—This is expected to amount to Rs. 23.73 lakhs and shows an increase of Rs. 1.34 over 1926-27.

(c) Interest on Cash Balance, etc.—It is expected that Rs. 4 lakhs will be earned and that a sum of Rs. 0.50 will be secured by way of profit on sales of the remaining holding of the Government of India Loan 1945-55. Total receipts are expected to amount to Rs. 78.52 lakhs which is about Rs. 2.52 lakhs less than in 1926-27, the difference is due to less interest and profits on sales of securities.

Expenditure.—

(a) Estates.—This is expected to amount to Rs. 12.64 lakhs or to about Rs. 0.55 less than 1926-27.

(b) Interest and Sinking Fund Charges.—These are estimated at Rs. 91.35 lakhs as against Rs. 90.52, the revised for 1926-27. The increase is due to the increase in capital debt less some reduction in the charges on the old debt.

The total expenditure on the General Account is expected to amount to Rs. 103.99 lakhs and the deficit on the year's working is estimated at Rs. 25.46 lakhs which is Rs. 6.73 lakhs less than was estimated when the forecast of 1922 was prepared.

CORPORATION'S FINANCES.

WATER TAX ON MILLS REDUCED.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday concluded discussion on the budget estimate for 1927-28. Some members referred to the Commissioner's attack on the Councilors at a previous meeting. They reminded him that he was their salaried chief officer in spite of his independence and suggested to place the chief accountant under the Corporation instead of the Commissioner in future. The Corporation then approved the income side of the budget which would place the general tax at 11 per cent as heretofore and reduce the water tax from one rupee to twelve annas per thousand gallons on mills and milch cattle stables.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar opened the attack while discussing the Budget estimates for 1927-28. He vehemently protested, at the outset, against the tone of the Commissioner's speech in running down the Councilors with such remarks as that they talked unmitigated rubbish and that most of them did not read even the administration report. He reminded the Commissioner that he was the Corporation's salaried chief officer and regretted that the President did not extend protection, to the Councilors against the Commissioner's attack.

PRECARIOUS SURPLUS.

Referring to the budget estimates, he said the surplus shown in the budget was precarious.

NEED OF VIGILANCE OVER FINANCE.

Dr. Alban J. De Souza suggested that the Corporation should appoint a Vigilance Committee to keep an eye on their finance and prevent excess in expenditure such as had been brought to their notice in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

Mr. E. R. Heerjeebhedini thought the Commissioner had taken an optimistic view of the Corporation's finance and operations. And he remarked the Commissioner should have waited for a year or two before giving his optimistic opinion.

Mr. Balabhai T. Desai also protested against the tone of the Commissioner's speech and said their development scheme was at the bottom of their financial troubles.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in replying to the criticisms assured that the Corporation was solvent to a pie and said the development scheme would be a paying proposition in the long run.

THE INCOME SIDE.

The Corporation proceeded to consider the income side of the budget.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved that the general tax on lands and buildings be maintained at 11 per cent.

Mr. Shivdas Chapey Thakkar moved an amendment that the general tax leviable on buildings and lands be levied at 10 per cent, instead of 11 per cent and that the estimates of income from the source be reduced accordingly.

Mr. B. S. N. Cooper seconded the amendment.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai then moved for the reduction of four annas per 1,000 gallons in the water tax levied from milch cattle stables and mills. The rate charged at present is one rupee per 1,000 gallons.

Dr. J. N. Choksey moved an amendment that no such reduction should be made.

The amendment was lost by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

"SELF-STULTIFICATION."

MR. BANERJEE ON B. P. C.'S CONDUCT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

"You will agree with me that the present tangle ought to end. No Executive Body can put any heart into its work if it is to be pulled up at every step, even before it has fairly launched upon its activities, by a threatened motion of censure or non-confidence. Once the Executive Committee has been elected, it ought to be given scope and latitude for its work, and it would speak ill for our sense of political discipline if, hap-pening to be in minority, we cannot take our defeat in sporting spirit, but must ever be nagging at the heels of those who happen to be in majority. Internal discussions, which have been going on within the B. P. C. C. for the last half year and more, have already paralysed our energies and impaired our usefulness," says Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee, the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a letter to the members of the B. P. C. C. in connection with the forth-coming requisition meeting. Mr. Banerjee adds, Mr. Sasmal was elected the Secretary by a definite and substantial majority and was also elected to the All-India Congress Committee. If the Executive Council desired to be censured for appointing Mr. Sasmal as its Secretary, it was only logical, that you should begin by passing a vote of no confidence in the B. P. C. C. (that is yourselves) for electing him successively to the Executive Council and the A. I. C. C.—Free Press.

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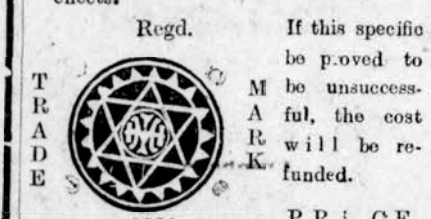
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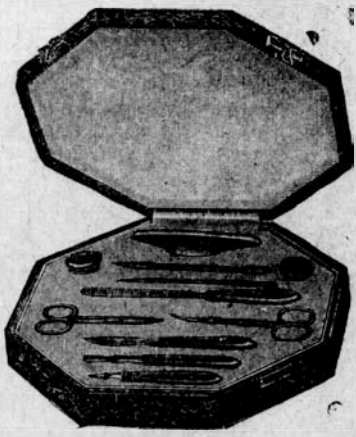
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SENATOR BORAH'S DIAGNOSIS OF CHINA.

The following is a full report of an address delivered by Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, dealing with the subject of justice for China, which was delivered before the National Council of Jewish Women, in Washington, D.C.

You have asked me to speak to you tonight on the subject of peace. Ordinarily, this would call for a discussion of some theory, some elaborate scheme on paper. I prefer, however, with your permission, to deal with some concrete thing—some challenging facts.

It is inevitable, I presume, that in dealing with the subject of peace we invade the realm of theory and of the ideal. But if we are to get results we can not wholly ignore conditions as we find them and as from time to time they exist. If nations having the power to do justice are unwilling to do justice, there will be no more peace in the future than there has been in the past.

I am going to say something of a situation which has in it all the elements of conflict, a situation which is to test the good faith and the sense of justice of great nations. Necessarily, on this particular occasion, limited in time, I can do no more than speak briefly and therefore in general terms.

The Hon. Silas H. Strawn, the able representative of the United States to the special conference of Chinese customs tariff has said in a public address since his return that there is no government in China, that there is little hope for China unless, as I infer from his remarks, she finds a dictator of the type of Mussolini. He then states:

"The real trouble with China to-day is not that she is suffering from imperialism, from unequal treaties, from extraterritoriality, or from the lack of tariff autonomy; it is that there is no government but that dominated by war lords who have but two motives, greed and aggrandizement."

We are familiar with and are prone to discuss the present conditions in China. We are also familiar with, but not so prone to discuss, the policies which have contributed to these conditions. I do not see how we can deal successfully with that situation if we persist in ignoring the facts which have so materially contributed to the turmoil and strife, the dissension and the looting now going on in China.

A vast amount of light will be thrown upon the future if we give some consideration to the past. For years foreign powers have been closing in, as it were, upon China. Her natural wealth and the almost unlimited possibilities of commerce have been the great temptation.

FOREIGNERS CONTROL CITIES.

In dealing with the problems which the Chinese situation now presents, we can not ignore the fact that more than 40 of her important cities and many of her great ports are now under foreign control.

What would be the possibilities as to peace and contentment, the possibilities of progress and development, in any country under such circumstances? Her natural resources are being partitioned and divided among outside powers. Her tariff duties are fixed by 13 different nations. These nations determine what tariff duty China may collect and determine what duty she must pay them importing into these respective nations.

The Chinese have been permitted for years to enjoy but five per cent. tariff rate on imports. There is not a nation, even professed free-trade nations, which could or would, live under such a revenue law.

The foreigner in China is exempt from the administration of Chinese laws. Warships of foreign countries patrol her defenseless coast and foreign gun boats ply and police her rivers.

RUTHLESS EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN.

An foreign factories in China, under circumstances and conditions which human language is inadequate to describe, under rules as merciless as death. The child labour conditions in China, according to reports made by impartial investigators, stand out in hideous cruelty—an indefensible thing. China, in other words, is dominated in all matter which are essential to a nation's prosperity and growth by foreign powers.

In addition to this state of affairs, it will be remembered that specific demands have been made upon China, not only to give over her natural resources, but her sovereignty as a people. In this condition of affairs, you have the first great fact with which we must deal if we are to have peace and to accept.

The second important fact is this—the spirit of nationalism is fast laying hold upon the hearts and minds of four hundred million people, not nationalism as it has always existed there, but nationalism as Western nations have practiced it and taught it. This is a fact which foreign powers are reluctant to admit and unwilling to accept.

CHINA FOR CHINESE.

China for the Chinese has come to be the battle cry of that vast, seething sea of humanity. It is particularly, and especially, the cry of the young and coming generation.

The world at large has come to entertain some doubts as to just what the Allied and Associated Powers meant when they declare for self-determination and the right of all peoples to have their own form

of government and live their own lives. We will not pause to discuss what they meant, or all they meant or seek to refine upon this old creed newly promulgated. But there were peoples all over the world who accepted this creed in all its breadth and depth and have been striving ever since in one way or another to come into the enjoyment of its uplifting and healing power. This message seemed to go out from the great nations to all humanity, regardless of faith or race, creed or colour and so it was received.

It is with this spirit, this holy passion, which the eager resolves of a sacrificial hour evoked and spread about with which we now have to deal.

SAYS IT WILL NOT DOWN.

It will not down. It ought not to down. Some say that nationalism is a great evil, an obstacle to peace; others will tell you it is the foundation of a sound, sane and wholesome world fabric. We need not stop to philosophize. The fact is it is here, and must be reckoned with and respected.

We may write and sign treaties and devise schemes for world peace, but all these things may disappear in a night if there is buried beneath your structure of peace the inexplicable urge of a people "to live their own lives" in their own way.

This spirit of nationalism was augmented and stressed by the World War and it is to-day the most tremendous fact in the life of the Chinese people, a people who constitute one-fourth of the population of the earth and occupy an area larger than that of the United States. China is asking for the right of self-determination and they believe that the great obstacle to that realization is these encroachments upon their territory of which I have spoken, this attack upon her sovereignty which is now a matter of history.

Disturbances and conflicts and strife among themselves, of course, there are, and that is important. It will take some time for these things to run their course. But the Chinese problem at bottom is nationalism, coming into the presence of imperialism.

What is the world going to do about it? What are these going to do about it who are most interested in China? Here is your test in the peace programme.

Will we seek to adjust conditions through peaceful methods in doing justice, or will China be tantalized into desperate things and then the appeal to force?

Do not misunderstand me. I am not at this time seeking to put the blame here or there. Especially I do not wish to be understood as criticizing our own Government. But I do wish to say to-night that the nation which, under the circumstances now existing in China, invokes the brutal policy of force in China will be the deliberate assassin of justice in the Orient, for decades and decades.

SEES CHANGE IN CONDITIONS.

It will dedicate that land to misery and bloodshed for years to come, and in the end it would settle nothing—force never does. The time has gone by in China when you can shoot down men as they did last July a year ago and see a nation bow like whipped slaves. We must recognize and deal with them as a great people. We must deal with them, insofar as we deal with them as a nation, upon terms of equality. We must deal with them in absolute justice to their own rights and to their right to live their own lives, and to possess and enjoy what in all justice is theirs as a people.

The policy of the United States towards China has been characterized by a fine consideration for the rights and aspirations of the Chinese people. We have universally respected the integrity of her territory. We have returned to her funds which, in technical right, we might have withheld. As a nation we have respected those things which a nation most cherishes. For this policy we are now in certain quarters being subjected to ridicule or serious criticism.

CRITICS ADVISE FORCE.

We are told that our policy means failure that force must be accepted as the basic principle of a successful Oriental policy—that force is the only thing they understand, and therefore the only thing they respect.

This is the old, cruel, brutal, imperialistic policy, the revolting creed which not only made possible but certain the World War. China may furnish the acid test of whether the world has been converted to justice as a basis of international dealing or whether it proposes to retain the barbarous creed of force.

It is within the power of the foreign nations to do justice, to do righteousness, to China and thus lead the way to peace. There is turmoil now in China, internal dissension. There could not well be anything else under policies which have obtained. But one thing we must bear in mind, and that is that there are strong indications that these internal dissensions may disappear before a programme for national integrity and national independence.

The Chinese people have been deprived for years of means to sustain a government—they have been demoralized by demands for the breaking up of the nation, they have had fastened on them obsolete and unjust treaties and they have had revolution which always means turmoil. But it would be dangerous to assume that these things may not be moulded into one concerted national force through the dominating spirit of nationalism. A man who believes that with fair and just treatment, with rights accorded to her to which every nation is entitled, with a clean, unimpeachable policy upon the part of the foreign nations of help instead of exploitation, China can take her place among the strong and prosperous nations.

She will soon adjust her internal troubles. She has the manpower, she has the

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wealth, she has the territory, or should have, and instinctively and ignately, they are 'jaw-biding', frugal, industrious, home-loving people.

Let us not make any mistake, my friends, the national feeling in China will compel respect. Four hundred million people, imbued with the spirit of independence and of national integrity, are in the end invincible. There is no power which can master them or hold them in subjection. War ships and galling guns and dead students may mislead some, but the forces which determine the actions of empires and great nations lie deeper.

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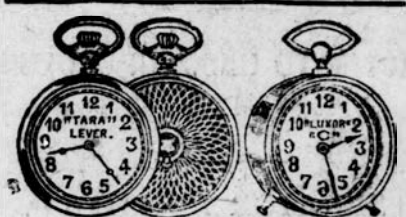
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